THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

January 25, 1947

AMERICAN "ATROCITIES"

AN EDITORIAL

Safety Measures For Airlines

By Y. F. Soo

Twilight Of Vice

By Pao Yue

Bridge To Fukien Industrialization

By T. C. Chu

TRUTH AND DEMOCRACY

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 104 PRICE CNC$1,000 Number 8

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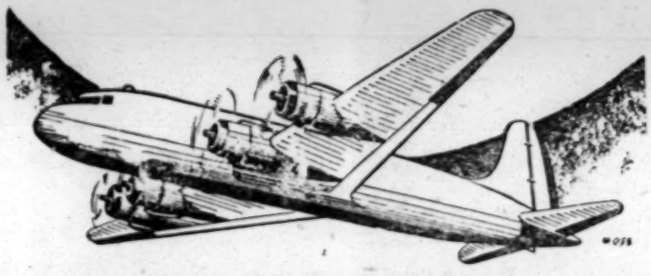

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Note To U.S.

To The Editor:

As *The China Weekly Review* has always been impartial and forthright in its criticisms of the current situation of the world today, I believe you will not fail to publish this letter so the matter herein discussed can be brought to the attention of the good sons of Washington and Roosevelt.

On hearing the news that a certain Miss S., a student of Peking University and a girl of only 19, was allegedly raped by two American Marines on a parade ground in Peiping, which is a well-known cultural center, I, a young man of China with "real blood in his veins," felt so extremely offended that I became utterly speechless, my eyes were filled with tears of anger, my fists clenched tightly and my heart beat violently.

It was not only an irretrievable loss to Miss S. but it was an unparalleled insult to all Chinese womanhood. It has caused, deep in the hearts of the Chinese people, an intense hatred that could find precedent only with the ruthless Japanese during their eight years of occupation. This hatred will grow by the day, so long as American troops stay on.

We have friends in America who have constantly reproached the Washington Government for its U.S. dollar policy towards China and for its ambition in turning China into a bulwark against the Russians. We also have enemies in America who have repeatedly helped the Nationalist Government in carrying on the civil war by supplying it with machineguns, planes, ammunition, all of which are being used to kill the Chinese people. It seems America is trying to make China a colony of hers.

American policy towards China in the past year has taught the Chinese people how to distinguish a friend from a foe. They are no longer foolish now.

Take a look at your mediation efforts. General Marshall, on behalf of the American Government, signed several agreements designed to halt the civil war, but the war goes on all the same, and the agreements have become mere scraps of paper.

If you cannot bring us peace, why don't you leave us alone? At least you should stay neutral in any event. Let me assure you that once you keep your hands off our troubles, we shall find a way to settle our own differences. When your troops are gone all parties and non-partisans will come to an agreement, and the PCC resolutions will not remain a mockery to all our sufferings in the past year.

We shall then write our history in which you will have no name, and its first chapter will be filled with all the "atrocities" you have committed, plus full details of how we have suffered from them. As for Miss S., she will have our deepest sympathy and our fullest support behind her in pressing for justice. And, doubtless, the debt shall be duly paid.

INCENSED.

Chengtu, Szechuen
January 10, 1947.

No "Cooling Off"

To The Editor:

The college students of Peiping, breaking their silence for the first time in 10 years, have recently openly spoken their minds following the unpleasant alleged raping of a Peking University girl student by two American Marines. Meanwhile, the masses of the people, who have been traditionally tolerant, have found such behavior of members of our former Ally unbearable.

Thousands of common citizens have voiced their demand for immediate withdrawal of American troops from China. Such a demand spontaneously originated from the hearts of the people and was not created by any opposition party of the government, as has been alleged. However, it is obvious that the govern-

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ment, which is relying only upon American support in carrying out its "punitive operations" against the Communists, has no intention to have American troops pulled out of China, and therefore, eagerly employs both an iron curtain and several kinds of smoke screens to cover up this shameful incident and many other similar ones that took place earlier.

Firstly, both American and Chinese officials have claimed that such behavior is only "personal." But as far as the Chinese people is concerned, anything good or evil done by any American is done by an American. Until we are assured that such incidents will not be repeated, we cannot consider other American GIs different from the two alleged "criminals," and the best assurance to us is an early withdrawal of all American forces from this country.

Secondly, both the American and Chinese authorities have announced that the case is still under investigation. However, we don't see the necessity of it and why it takes so long a time. A rape is a rape. So long as the victim and criminals have allegedly been identified, we see no reason why a trial has not yet been held. Then, how can anybody help it if there is speculation that the Gestapo has taken the victim into its custody and has, through the use of force and torture, exacted a false confession from the girl? How do we know that it was not a conspiracy of the secret agents that a Peking University student assembly was broken up by a group of unidentified persons armed with clubs and other weapons on December 29? And the tearing off of posters and handbills on December 30?

We shall not let this incident cool off eventually as we did previous ones. We shall continue, until we succeed, to demand the deserved punishment of the violators and the immediate withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from China.

A GROUP OF PATRIOTS.

Shanghai,
January 8, 1947.

UN Mediation Urged

To The Editor:

It is our conviction that the civil war in China is largely due to assistance given by the United States and Soviet Russia, because the KMT armies are using American weapons and the Communists the Jap arms, turned over to them by the Soviets in Manchuria.

Why should they do that? Did not the three foreign secretaries, Byrnes, Molotov and Bevin, exchange views with regard to the situation in China not long ago at Moscow? They also agreed that a unified and democratic government embracing all democratic elements in all its branches be formed.

So far, their actions do not correspond to their words. Surely, they should have known that after two decades of civil war and eight years of resistance against the rapacious Japanese invader, our people have become destitute and exhausted. If the present KMT-CP conflict should continue for a few years more, the condition will not be difficult to imagine.

Truman's long statement on China recently, saying that the American Government only turned over non-military surplus material to the National Government of China, seemed to be a pretty lame excuse. Everybody knows most of the stuff can either be used directly or indirectly on the battlefield. Even commentator Arthur Hale of the Mutual Broadcasting System said, "Actually Truman's statement does not change the situation because it tries to carry water on both shoulders."

General Marshall and Ambassador Stuart worked very hard for quite a long

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time, yet there was no result, and the aged educator is still working. It can be said he will get nowhere unless something different from the line followed in the past is attempted.

Dear Editor, as miserable farmers who are close to the soil and whose properties were looted by this province's bandit-militarists years ago, we probably understand China's situation better than many other people. And above all, we are the people who want peace and order more than anybody else. We, therefore, strongly suggest that the United Nations intervene in China's troubles, as suggested by U.S. Senators Flanders and Henry. We believe many of our countrymen will accuse us of inviting a 20th century Wu San-kwei, but it seems to us that is the only possible solution.

CHUNGKING ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS

Chungking,
January 10, 1947.

Bookworms

To The Editor:

I am sorry to tell you that a girl student of 18 of the Anteim Academy attempted to commit suicide by drinking a poisonous solution because she failed in her graduation examination recently. Fortunately, she was discovered and treated in time. She is out of danger now.

I am surprised she could not control herself as she is reasonably well educated, and should have known that suicide is cowardly. Now I hope the famous proverb that failure is the mother of success may make her study more diligently in the future.

On the other hand, let us examine our educational system more closely. We don't despise the merits of the system of holding examinations, but certainly it is a prejudice to think it is the only way to determine the ability of a student. Unfortunately, this is apparently the case with all the schools. That is the reason why students are reading books all day long without paying much attention to other things that happen around them. Their aim is to gain a diploma. Under such circumstances, many youths have become nothing but bookworms, which is a very pitiful thing.

This is an important question worthy of serious consideration by educators, and I hope interested specialists will provide us with an answer that will revolutionize our present educational system.

V. H. KING.

Hangchow,
January 8, 1947.

"Opium King"

To The Editor:

In your Dec. 21 issue we came across the following event:

"Sikang Governor Gen. Liu Wen-hui was last week pivoted into the limelight of current events when an 11-man delegation from the far west province asked Nanking to remove the general as governor because his administration encourages the growth of opium poppies and arms 100,000 Chinese and 1,000,000 Lolo tribesmen with machineguns, rifles and pistols in return for opium received."

We knew from the beginning the delegation's petition would be a fruitless one because we understand very well the relations of General Liu with the Central Government authorities concerned.

As you have your "oil king," "railway king," "coal king," and "automobile king," we have our "opium king." Being a Szechuenese, the governor is the richest man in Szechuen. In Sikang, 73 percent of the land is owned by large landlords.

Dear Editor, do you know who all these landlords are? They are the kinsmen, friends and underlings of the governor. All of their profit is allegedly derived from the so-called opium levies, which may run as high as 60 percent. Even petty officials and army officers under him have been able to amass fortunes from this illegal business.

It is also alleged that these opium encouraging and selling landlords often use generous bribes to buy many of the Central Government officials immediately connected with the province. So you see, how could a feeble protest from an 11-man delegation unseat the well-entrenched Sikang governor, much less cause him to be punished by the Central Government.

If we wish to settle this trouble fundamentally, we suggest that all the Central Government officials implicated and Liu Wen-hui and his opium gangs must be shot to death one by one. We think that, in the event the Chinese government cannot eliminate this evil in one of its greatest redoubts, it is time a United Nations police force for this purpose should be formed.

As for the petty officials we have reached the following verdicts:

a) Without wisdom, you want to plan important things (智小而謀大).
b) Without strength, you want to carry heavy burdens (力小而任重).

As for Liu and his henchmen the following are our verdicts:

a) Without virtue, you want to occupy high position (德薄而位尊).
b) Finishing all bamboo paper, we cannot enumerate all your evils (罄南山之竹，不能書其惡).
c) Using all the water of the Pacific, we cannot wash away all your shame (擢東海之波，不能洗其恥).

ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS.

Chungking,
January 2, 1947.

Much Ado . . . .

To The Editor:

Having read the articles "Will Yenan Become Stalingrad" and "Broken Cliff Village" appearing in your January 4 and 11 issues, I wonder if the Communists' defense system is really so impenetrable and their tactics so unsurpassed, and if the battle for Yenan will become the turning point of China's civil war. The CP recently has lost many cities of more importance than Yenan, speaking militarily and strategically. So far we have not seen the turning point.

I am neither for the KMT nor CP. I don't believe that either one is good for China. All the propaganda from the KMT and CP headquarters is absolute nonsense. No sensible person ever pays any serious attention to information emanating from either Yenan or Nanking, concerning their prospective views and measures of improving China's political, economic and social positions. All such propaganda is only good for foreign consumption. Most intellectual Chinese read about it out of curiosity and consider it "stolen humor with no apologies."

The reason why so many foreign correspondents have written so much about the CP, I believe, is that everything they report is news to the ears or eyes. A saying goes that when a dog bites a man it is not news, but when a man bites a dog, it is news. Yet you cannot fool all the people all of the time.

According to a statement once issued by a Japanese headquarters, the Japanese suffered not more than 2,000 casualties at the hands of the CP in North China

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during the eight years of war. Judging from this statement no one can understand what the CP had up its sleeve. Had the Communist leaders long intended to preserve their strength to fight the KMT in the present civil war?

In the wake of Dr. Sun's revolutionary movement in 1911 almost every Chinese threw in his lot for the noble cause in the hope of overthrowing the corrupt Manchu Government. Almost two decades later the KMT started its successful Northern Expedition to overthrow the notorious An-Fu Clique. Now the CP is trying to overthrow the KMT. It is all a vicious cycle. It seems there is no end to this overthrowing of one another by military force. The political success of these party leaders has caused and is causing great suffering to the masses.

These party leaders make a business out of existing conditions. They have all to gain and nothing to lose, while the masses have nothing to gain and everything to lose, with fighting going on and on and on. We should not expect a Utopian government with the change of a new ruling group. A hungry wolf is not better than a well-fed tiger. In order to improve the conditions in China on a permanent basis we must improve our soil, which produces the fruits. With better fruits produced, we can expect to have a better government.

At present, these party leaders make much ado about nothing.

LEE YEE-YUEN.

Shanghai,
January 18, 1947.

Oriental Studies

To The Editor:

If one walks along the Chih Tzu Ling (紫竹林) in Nanking he will be surprised to hear strange and hitherto unheard of voices coming out from the temple. They are the voices of students learning the Oriental languages in the National College of Oriental Studies (國立東方語文專科學校).

This college is only a little over four years old but it has withstood the test of the most boisterous weather and has shifted three times and changed three Presidents. At the beginning, this college was a training school first established in Tali, Yunnan. Its primary aim was merely military: to train interpreters and to teach them the language of Thailand, Burma, India and Annam, in preparation for the counterattack in the eastern theatre of war. Then the tide of war turned unfavorably for us and Paoshan was in imminent danger of being attacked. So this training school was shifted from Tali to a little village near Kunming. It was there that the training school was handed over to the Ministry of Education and became the present National College of Oriental Studies. Two Presidents were successively changed and with the coming of the third and the present president, Mr. Yao, the college was moved to Chungking where it temporarily opened classes for one year. Finally, by the fall of last year it was shifted to Nanking which is to be its permanent abode.

This is the first college of its kind in China, although in other countries like England, the United States, Russia and India it is nothing new. England has her Oriental Languages Department at Oxford and the United States at Yale and other colleges, while Russia and India have an Asiatic University and an International University, respectively. Compared to these kindred universities and their importance, we feel that this college is far below their standard and poorly equipped since its total outlay is much less than other universities here.

We have six departments of different languages, namely Hindi, Burmese, Annamite, Siamese, Korean and Malayan. As second foreign languages we have French, English, Dutch and Japanese. At present this college's course is limited to three years' study and so is one year short of the time required by the normal University course. Hence it is not in a position to confer university degrees.

Some few days ago I saw in the paper that students of this college sent representatives to the Ministry of Education proposing that it should have its courses extended to four years, thus placing it on an equal footing with other universities. In view of the importance of the role this college has to play among the Overseas Chinese abroad, the Overseas Chinese National Delegates also made the same proposal sometime ago. Unfortunately, however, it is said that the Ministry of Education gave an answer which is something like this: "We shall consider this problem later. It is too early yet," And you know well to what such answers amount in China.

That a college of this kind should occupy an important place among other universities need hardly be mentioned. Viewed from the cultural standpoint, the mission of this college is to promote cultural relationships and to better the understanding between the nations of the East, for to understand and appreciate the culture of a nation it is necessary that we must first and foremost understand its language and literature. Furthermore, this college can be a very valuable asset to any university research departments or research institutes of our country.

It is much to be regretted that a college such as this should be given a very cold shoulder by the higher educational authorities as well as by scholastic circles. Recently the Korean Representative Party in Nanking gave a tea party in honor of this college. In a very congenial and friendly atmosphere, zealous and interesting speeches were given by the members of the Korean Representative Party and the president, dean, professors and students of the college. The party adjourned with the singing of the national anthems of Korea and China. The feeling of friendship and good-will between China and Korea as created by this party is something which normally would require a special good-will mission to achieve. The things which made the members of the Korean Representative Party feel a close affinity to us is the fact that Chinese are learning their language in an attempt to lend aid to them, and also to other small and weak nations of the East, to be free and independent.

I do not mean to say that it is easy to enlarge the scope and to raise the standard of this college. But then nothing that is worth achieving can be achieved easily. The journey may be long and arduous but when the educational authorities know well that this young child of a college is worthy, and is badly in need of nurture if it is to grow into a strong and healthy manhood, they should not hesitate to provide it with sufficient vitamins even in the face of financial and other difficulties. Let me repeat the hackneyed proverb: "Where there's a will, there's a way."

K. C. LIN.

Nanking,
January 5, 1947.

Focus System

To The Editor:

The congested and dislocated state of the present collegiate curriculum is apparent at a glance, yet more light is needed to emphasize the factors which undermine the work of most educators. This unhappy state, as a result of introduction of various educational systems from abroad without due thought of adapting them to the peculiar needs of

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China, remains therefore to be checked and adjusted.

An average college student is prepared through two courses: that of stuffing up with some common knowledge known as general requirements, and that of specializing in his major. The first alone takes two of his four years in college. Thus the cuisines for the rest are often too many to be desired and the dishes are apt to be underdone. Unfortunately, it is also a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth.

An academic course has its own standard and every department has its own field. Every highbrow professor demands that the student pay full attention to his particular course, and they are forced to drift along in a congested curriculum, knowing not where to turn so as to show no favoritism. With human studies branching into more and more specific fields, professors are apt to go too far in their own specific field, rather than to stress their relations in common. As a result, the students can at best realize the existence of tall, majestic and individual trees, instead of having the impression of a forest.

I humbly suggest that a focus system in the choice of courses be adopted. Only one out of the courses provided in the curriculum is to be selected by a student and determined by the faculty as the major one for a certain year. This will focus all efforts, both of the professors and the students, on the course. No subject, however, is secondary when compared to the other branches of study, but rather it is to enlighten the major one. Confusion will thus be avoided.

Faculty meetings of each department must be held frequently to decide which is the major course and what others are the auxiliary ones each year, so that the major and auxiliaries may proceed in accord, but not strung together so as to sacrifice professors' license. The content of one supplementary course is adjustable in accordance with the requirement of the major course.

It must be pointed out again that the general requirements at present are so obtrusive that they either ought to be modified into categories of supplementary courses or shifted to the middle school curriculum, if brushing up one's capacity for citizenship is the aim.

BERNARD SAH.

Amoy, Fukien,
December 15, 1946.

KMT Raising Fund

To The Editor:

Anybody who doubts the sincerity of the Kuomintang's promise to return the rule to the people may be invited to know that the KMT has at last resolved to raise a sinking fund to support itself in the future. A team to campaign for contributions has been formed with the Minister of Finance as its head. Since organs under the minister are within His Excellency's sway, heads of these departments are naturally and honorably appointed as the captains of the subteams. Thus this campaign is smoothly and successfully carried out.

Expecting merit for efficiency, district directors and commissioners of various revenue and banking organs have been very eager in carrying out a set of special instructions. As a result, the underpaid and poverty-stricken "kungwuyuen" (government employees) have no other choice but to subscribe their assigned quotas fixed at varying grades in accordance with their different scales of pay and allowances. In several districts, through the generosity of the directors, a general raise in grades is enforced to correspond with the increase of the rate of subsistence allowance re-

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cently authorized by the government.

The campaign undoubtedly will be a sweeping success, and KMT self-support in the future will be ensured.

In acknowledging the foregoing fact, the writer cannot but raise the following questions:

(1) Why should a government organ and its employees in a democratic China have such an obligation to convey instructions from and be a tool for a certain party?

(2) How can one subscribe *voluntarily*, under such circumstances, a compulsorily-required contribution?

(3) In what way is this underhanded method of digging money out of someone's pockets against his wishes justified, and how can it be checked? Is it provided in the Constitution of the Republic of China, and how come the head of the nation's treasury is in charge of campaign funds of a certain political party?

I humbly hope the Minister of Information will be kind enough to answer my questions.

LIN PIN-HANG.

Amoy, Fukien,
January 13, 1947.

P.S.—Shuddering at the thought of my source of information being located and so being fired, or even murdered, which is all possible in China today, I have deliberately avoided to disclose the identity of my informant, who is absolutely reliable.

Note To USIS

To The Editor:

In General Marshall's China statement released by the USIS, there is the sentence "On the side of the National Government, which is in effect the Kuomintang Party, there is a dominant group of reactionaries who have been opposed, in my opinion, to almost every effort I have made to influence the formation of a genuine coalition government." At the same time, the American news-distributing organ released a translated version in Chinese which, as far as I can gather, almost all the local Chinese-language papers regarded as authoritative. As can be seen by every student of English in the above sentence, the most important part is the prepositional phrase "of reactionaries" qualifying "group."

It is unfortunate that in the Chinese version that important phrase was omitted as if the original sentence had been without it.

I realize the translation of General Marshall's China statement was done in a great hurry, but I don't think the omission of such an important qualifying element could, in any way, be justified.

By the way, I should like to point out that "Kuomintang Party" is an erroneous term often used by foreigners ignorant of the Chinese language. Indeed, it is as wrong as "Taihu Lake" or "Huangho River." Seeing that the "-tang" in "Kuomintang" already implies "party," it is hoped that editors of English-language newspapers will simply leave out what is obviously uncalled for whenever they come across it.

FAIR-MINDED.

Shanghai,
January 10, 1947.

Name & Address, Please!

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American "Atrocities"

MEMORIES of Radio Tokyo were aroused last week when the Chinese Communist station at Yenan let loose an emotional tirade against American troops, charging that 3,300 Chinese had been killed or wounded in 3,800 specific cases of assault, rape, robbery, reckless driving, lewd and lascivious abuses and homicide by American servicemen in China during the last 15 months.

It is our opinion that such claims belong in the same category as Yenan's war-time claims regarding Japanese casualties. According to the Communists, the American marines and soldiers in the Pacific were a bunch of amateurs compared with their good selves. Their war-time claims have since been proven so much eye-wash, with reliable estimates dividing their claims by about 10.

However, in an effort to be eminently fair to our Communist friends, we wish to offer them a chance to prove their statements. If they will provide us with a detailed list of these "atrocities," we will attempt to check them against Army and Navy records and will print a complete expose of our findings, listing all 3,800 incidents if necessary. This should be fairly easy for the Yenan propagandists since they must have a detailed account or they could not have compiled the total. Further, we monitor Yenan radio and can easily copy the whole list if it is put on the air.

This, actually, is a wonderful chance for the Communists. They have been tossing around other similar charges for some time and not getting a particularly good audience. If they will avail themselves of our offer it will give them an unparalleled opportunity to get their statement before a large section of the Chinese public, as well as virtually all of the foreign residents of China, not to mention those Chinese and foreign residents abroad who have close interests in China.

To be perfectly frank, we think the Communists are lying. However, we are always willing to change our minds when proven wrong and, if we are, will be the first to admit it and apologize. The whole matter is now up to Yenan and we suggest that the boys in the north get busy and dig up a little proof or admit that their recent broadcasts have been outright prevarications designed as political propaganda rather than information.

Gen. Edgerton's House

CNRRA, according to the local press, recently paid the equivalent of US$120,000 for a house for Major General Glenn E. Edgerton, director of UNRRA activities in China.

Stories of corruption and misuse of funds and supplies by CNRRA have become almost legion, but this is the first time, to our knowledge, that CNRRA has openly announced with pride one of its questionable acts.

UNRRA and CNRRA are relief and rehabilitation organizations. At least that is what their names imply and it was with this idea in mind that UNRRA was originally set up by the United Nations. It has become evident during the short space of their operation here that some of their employees have lost sight of this fact. Proved instances of corruption and a constant flood of rumors connecting people in high places with questionable activities, have tarnished the organizations' reputations.

And now CNRRA hands out US$120,000 for a house. We wonder if the American taxpayers, who contributed at least half of this sum under the impression that it was going to keep a certain number of unfortunate Chinese from starvation, know that instead of feeding the people, it was used to buy gold bars to pay off a fat landlord so that the General can have a nice house for himself and his family. The irony of it is heightened by the steadily increasing housing shortage in Shanghai.

Although the house cost US$120,000, it is not fit for the General's occupancy, according to *Central News*, and he will have to wait until it is redecorated before he can move in.

If Edgerton really understands the purposes of UNRRA and CNRRA and is really a humane man concerned about the unhoused, unfed, unclothed and generally miserable population, he will politely decline the offer. Otherwise, he will appear to be in accord with such inexcusably extravagant acts. If this, then, should be UNRRA-CNRRA policy, the way will be clear for CNRRA to buy houses for all UNRRA employees. If Edgerton, the boss, gets a house worth US$120,000, then they can figure it out on a percentage basis according to the different UNRRA employees' salaries, buying houses of proportionately lesser value for each.

Seriously, the "house deal" is thoroughly preposterous and CNRRA should back out as fast as it can. General Edgerton, we understand, now occupies a suite at the Cathay Hotel. This, we think, should be sufficient, even for a man of his stature. A rather substantial number of Shanghailanders not only do not have houses, but don't even have suites at the Cathay. And what's more, many of them plan to be here considerably later than next March when UNRRA is scheduled to cease operations.

Truth Democracy's Friend

(Contributed)

TRUTH is the greatest friend of democracy and the worst enemy of dictatorships.

We are relieved to hear that the Government of the Republic of China has not, as erroneously reported, banned the sale of *Thunder Out Of China*, by Theodore H. White and Annalee Jacoby, and *The Challenge of Red China*, by Gunther Stein.

The writer does not feel qualified to comment on the verity of *The Challenge of Red China*, but believes that almost three years of careful observation, most of them as a liaison officer with Chinese combat troops during the war, provide some background for discussing *Thunder Out Of China*. Thunder was what Teddy White and Annalee Jacoby heard during several years as *Time* correspondents in China. Many others of us also heard and still hear the rumbling of the impending storm.

Beneath the ruffled surface of the Far East the greatest social storm of modern history is brewing. In China, one-fifth of the world's population exists in abject poverty. With so many millions dying each year from starvation and disease, can these 450,000,000 Chinese even be said to exist? Unless something is done to improve their plight, they inevitably will revolt against regimes which keep them in the cesspool of the twentieth century world. This is what White and Jacoby have written with enough documentation of the period 1937 through mid-1946.

No one else has succeeded so well in piecing together the China jigsaw puzzle of the war years, or in pointing out the significance of the incipient peoples' revolution to China and to the world. This is what makes the book essential for Western readers, especially those who have not been in China or who have spent all of their Chinaside time in Shanghai. Both groups think of China as a piece of a modern world, forgetting or not knowing that China has stood still for the last 150 years, watching the rest of the world go by. Or they think of China not as a land of people, but as a source of high profit at small effort.

The government should not only permit the book to circulate in China; it should make it a textbook for every official. An already crumbling government will be engulfed surely in the storm which is coming unless it attacks the great cancer sores in the society it rules.

Neither eradication of the Chinese Communists nor the much speculated upon war between the United States and Russia will put off the storm. The basic politico-economic problems of Chinese daily life will remain. These are not to be confused as so often happens with party ideologies or spheres of influence. But these masses of people will follow readily any new or old group which sets out to give them a better standard of living. Economic standards come ahead of all political standards, including freedom of the individual.

Thunder Out Of China reveals the source of the undercurrent of unrest in this country. Regardless of its truth or untruth, *The Challenge Of Red China* also should be a text for national government officials. They should read it for what it is titled: a challenge. Apparently the Chinese Communists have taken some cognizance of the underlying problems of the Chinese masses and in their way are doing something about seeking a solution. Any government which wishes to remain in power will succeed only if it meets the challenge of the antagonist party, and, in the case of China, if it does a better job of promoting the welfare of its people.

One further bit of praise for the White-Jacoby book. It does not, as do too many books on China, reflect upon the glories of China's past culture. By at least 1776 China ceased contributing anything new to the world's treasure. Not even the San Min Chu I is new to the doctrinaire who knows that it was essentially the tenet of the French revolution, compounded by Frenchmen, and of Tom Paine, father of the American Revolution.

Philosophy and culture of the past are valuable only when adaptable to the conditions of the present and of the future. When used as the mold of thought, ideas and government, they become a vicious enemy of the people. Recognizing this, the White-Jacoby team stuck to the hard facts of today. These facts require twentieth century action, not Confucian rhetoric.—*J. A. W.*

Atomic Age Note

Imi Saud, crown prince of Saudi Arabia, presented President Harry S. Truman with a jeweled sword and dagger when he called at the White House. The heir apparent to the throne of Saudi Arabia said politics were not discussed.—*AP from Washington.*

Nor rearmament, we hope.

A United Korea

AFTER more than eight months of deadlock it appears that the U.S.-Soviet Commission on Korea may again begin negotiations aimed at implementing the decisions of the Moscow Conference of December, 1945. It should be noted that because of obstinacy on the part of the negotiating parties, the Korean people have been made to suffer unnecessarily for eight months—so many months further away from the formation of an independent, representative Korean Government.

Criticism has been leveled at both the Soviets and the Americans on the Korea issue. It was said that the Soviets were fostering the growth of leftist elements north of the 38th parallel, while suppressing rightist parties. It has also been charged that the Americans, south of the dividing line, were fostering rightist elements and suppressing left-wingers. All this, however, is immaterial today.

The main question which arises over the recent exchange of letters between Soviet General Chistiakov and American General John R. Hodge is whether the United States and Soviet representatives can get together to implement

the Moscow decisions on Korea. That this is the main issue has been recently supported by an American authority on Korean affairs, John Z. Williams, of the State Department.

Williams revealed that "an increasing number of Koreans, in contrast to their previous attitude, were coming to consider the contemplated Soviet-American trusteeship over their country for a period of 'up to five years' as more of an opportunity than a burden."

This is indeed a healthy statement, inasmuch as the rift which occurred in the Commission eight months ago was the result of just this matter: support or non-support of the five-year trusteeship plan.

General Hodge appeared to incline to this view, when he answered General Chistiakov's letter, saying: "....individuals, parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the joint commission shall not foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Commission ....or they shall be excluded."

Now, because the only parties, individuals and social organizations that actively opposed the Commission's labors were those that opposed the Moscow decisions on the trusteeship, it would appear that with their elimination a basis has been found for resumption of bilateral talks.

No Soviet reply has been received as yet. But having witnessed the Soviets at diplomatic work in recent years we would venture the prediction that they will demand a flat assurance covering the exclusion from consultation of all parties not supporting the Moscow decisions of the Foreign Ministers—which amounts to a mere technicality.

Although technicalities and rules of procedure have in the past year often blocked the smooth progress of important parleys—and may do so again in the case of Korea—we feel that the Korean question is today nearer a solution that it has ever been since V-J Day.

Because "an increasing number of Koreans" favor the U.S.-Soviet trusteeship, as Williams has testified, it would not be justifiable for the two great powers to withhold this plan from implementation any longer.

The Round And Square of It

Speculators Corner Flour In Peiping.—*China Press, Jan.* 16.
Police Round Up Speculators.—*Wishful thinking.*

China's Industrialization

THERE has been considerable loose thinking on the subject of China's industrialization. Many commentators here and abroad seem to assume that because the industrialized nations are today the wealthiest nations, prosperity can be achieved only through industrialization. This assumption is not justified. While it is only reasonable in this age of trade barriers and transportation costs that a fully-developed nation should have some domestic industry, it does not necessarily follow that her prosperity will inevitably be contingent upon a high degree of industrialization. A nation's prosperity depends upon her producing those commodities which she can produce most economically and market most readily.

China's planners should keep in mind the fact that price is a function of supply and demand. If a large proportion of the nations put undue emphasis on industrialization, and there are indications that that may be the case, the price of industrial products will fall in comparison with raw materials and other agricultural products. In that event those districts which have stuck to agriculture will profit. As demand for manufactured products declines, those producers whose costs are high will be forced out of the market. China must consider whether she is better prepared to try to break into the industrial market or to turn her energies to the production of raw materials.

The forced development of an industrial economy entails a high protective tariff policy and the control of imports. This process is extremely expensive and works considerable hardship on the consumer. Is it worthwhile to reduce the flow of commodities to this starved market in order to nurse along infant industries which show every sign of being sickly to begin with, and may find international competition too strong by the time they get on their feet? Perhaps it would be better to concentrate upon those products which China is under present circumstances best capable of producing. China is an agrarian nation, and might well profit by improving her efficiency along those lines instead of distorting her economy and trying to develop new trades at a time when conditions are at their worst.

In the course of normal agricultural development, when China's economy has achieved a more secure basis there is no reason why industry should not be developed as it is needed. But its development should be contingent upon demand. Demand should not be created artificially by cutting off cheaper foreign products, at least until such time as China is not suffering terrible privations for other reasons.

As temporary measures trade restrictions would seem to be necessary in order that China may have the foreign exchange to supply her vital needs. But they must be administered with this object in view, and not in order to protect some doubtful infant industry or optimistic industrialist who might better be investing in something more productive. They must not be allowed so to dislocate the economy as to become necessary features of a long-term policy.

One curious line of reasoning seems to run to the effect that China should export finished products rather than raw materials because the finished products naturally bring a higher price. The proponents of this school of thought seem not to take into account the question of whether the labor, capital and other factors of production used in the processing of her products might be utilized more profitably in the production of more raw materials instead of in the finishing of fewer products. It is likely that other countries are better fitted to the manufacturing end than China at the present time. If that is true, it is to the

advantage of China and the whole world that she turn her energies to the most productive enterprise.

It is to the temporary advantage of those nations which specialize in heavy industries to sell China the machinery with which to develop industries of her own. The advantage will be short-lived if China is unable to repay the initial investment or to operate at a profit, in which case the market will be ruined.

The question of whether China should pursue industrialization or exploitation of the farm lands and resources already at her disposal is a complicated one. On the face of it, it would appear expedient to develop those aspects of her economy which seem to offer the most immediate returns. China's situation is not such that she should further strain her present economy for the sake of an indefinite future. In any case, the decision should not be made on the assumption that industrial nations are inherently more prosperous than agricultural nations. Unless each nation produces those commodities for whose production she is best suited, the whole world will be the loser. If the erring nation is unable to compete without trade barriers and subsidies her taxpayer and consumer citizens will be the immediate and greatest losers.

Vox Populi

Marius Moutet, French Minister of Colonies, has been elected to the Council of the Republic—France's upper legislative chamber—for French Sudan.—*News Item.*

Not for French Indo-China?

"Productive Loans"

THE so-called Productive Loans, designed to boost the production of daily necessities, exportable goods and mining products, which the Government has been making for the past month, would appear to be a step in the right direction and one which is long overdue. The fact that the end of the Lunar New Year was the time picked to launch this program indicates that the Government also had another idea in mind: the easing of the desperate financial plight in which most "productive" enterprises found themselves as the traditional yearly settlement date approached.

Because the Government, like most of the people, is extremely short of funds, the program is somewhat limited in scope. That is, the loans at present are restricted to liquid capital for productive industries and are not designed to aid these industries in replenishing machinery and equipment. Despite this limitation, the fact that the Government has finally recognized the obvious fact that private productive industry must be given a boost is encouraging.

One might be too optimistic in assuming that this represents an official change of heart regarding the question of monopoly versus free enterprise, but it at least indicates a realization by officialdom that private industry must play an important part in the nation's economy.

At the end of last week, CNC$55,000,000,000 had so far been loaned to eligible concerns. This seems to us a sound financial investment and, if it actually turns out to be so, may go a long way toward impressing upon the Government the advisability of paying as much attention to the problems of legitimate, private, productive organizations as it currently does to the various state monopolies.

How About British Football?

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A Briton says cricket is the dullest game ever invented, the news to us being that it was invented. We always thought the British came with it.

* * *

Merger And Departure

H. V. Wade in the Detroit News.

As we analyze the White House proposal, the armed services are to be one happy family but will continue to go their separate ways. Sounds like the typical United States household.

* * *

Sound Foundation

A dispatch carried by Yenan Radio reporting from a township called Mulberry Gardens in Shantung, says that many young men are getting married as the result of the land reform.

Reno papers, please copy.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

January 28, 1922.

Lunar New Year

Arrangements have been completed for the issue of treasury notes to the value of CNC$14,000,000 with the surplus salt revenue as security, according to a Peking telegram....Out of the $14,000,000, the government at most will net $9,000,000 after having deducted the interest payment....The bonds are to be issued at 90 and the interest rate will be 15 percent.... The government is negotiating with the Chinese banks for a loan as it will need a total of $21,000,000 to tide it over the Lunar New Year.

* * *

Railway Redemption

The circular telegram of the Ministry of Communications urging the raising of funds among the Chinese to redeem the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway from Japan has crystallized the popular movement to buy back the line with Chinese money and given it much impetus....It is evident from the telegram that Japan has tacitly promised to let China buy back the railway at a price of Yen 30,000,000 or CNC$27,000,000. Telegrams from Washington indicate that the sum need not be paid down at once and that China may be allowed three or four months to raise it.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

January 23, 1937.

Danger Points

Two articles and a book review contributed to this issue of *The Review* referring to the Japanese-German military alliance are evidence of increasing concern in both Chinese and Occidental circles regarding the dangers involved in this pact. In the first place it is ridiculous to expect intelligent foreigners or Chinese to believe that any country in Europe or America could conclude a military pact in Asia and then claim, as Germany has done, that its Asiatic policy is independent of its policy in Europe or America.

* * *

Silver Sales To U.S.

Silver imports into the United States in 1936 were valued at US$182,816,000, a decrease of $171,715,000 from the 1935 total, while exports of the white metal were $2,965,000, as against $18,801,000 for the preceding year. Of the total imports of silver during the past year US$69,996,000 came from China, as compared with US$29,997,000 the previous year.

Agricultural Development Bridge To Fukien's Industrialization

By T. C. CHU

Commissioner of Reconstruction of Fukien Provincial Government.

THE reconstruction of China is largely dependent upon its economic reconstruction; this in turn depends upon industrialization, the declared intention of the Chinese Government. Economic history indicates that industrialization raises the productivity of a country; it utilizes natural resources and offers employment; it adds to the efficiency of farming. Therefore, industrialization is the best method of improving the national economy.

The author has been in charge of the reconstruction work of Fukien Province for more than one year, and has constantly kept in mind the problem of reconstruction in line with the economy of the nation as a whole. Fukien has a population of 12,000,000 and an area of 118,000 square kilometers divided into 68 districts and cities.

Topographically it is both oceanic and continental with hills and plains; as to resources it has local production of bamboo, timber, tea, paper, sugar, fruit, fish, and salt; it abounds in iron, gold, lead, aluminum, molybdenum, cobalt, tungsten and antimony. What is the first step to be taken? Should reconstruction begin with agriculturalization or industrialization; communications or conservancy or mining, inland exploitation or coastal reconstruction? Recently, materials concerning this problem have been collected by the Economic Research Division of the Department of Reconstruction of Fukien. We will give our preliminary opinions for public consideration and criticism.

Land And Population

The determination of the economic development project of a locality is different from that of a nation. The local project must comply with the needs of national reconstruction on the one hand, and fulfil the special requirements of the locality, on the other. Before offering an opinion on the economic development of Fukien, we must analyze present conditions in the province. As Fukien is still primarily agricultural, we shall begin with the land problem.

According to statistical information for the year 1941, Fukien has 15,790,000 mow of tillable land and 88,200 farmers with an average distribution of 1.8 mow per capita. This is considerably less than figures even for such industrialized nations as Japan and England, or for China as a whole. It indicates that Fukien is deficient in tillable land.

We discover that the area of tillage in Fukien occupies only a small percentage of the whole area—far less than in neighboring provinces such as Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Kwangtung. This condition is largely responsible for the poverty of the province. Each farmer has a smaller area of tillage, smaller income, and naturally lower standard of living than the average.

The influence of the scarcity of land upon the population is considerable. The density of population in Fukien is less than that of neighboring provinces. There are 99 persons per square mile of territory in Fukien, compared to 204.07 for Chekiang. A scarcity of land may stop the increase of population or even cause a decrease, as has been the case in Fukien. In 1944 the population of Fukien was 11,349,226, in 1936 it was only slightly more. But in 1913 it was 16,078,649. Let us go a step further and investigate the productivity of the land.

Land Raised

The elevation of tillable land above sea level is one of the most important factors in fertility. The land of Fukien is for the most part between 200 and 500 meters above sea level. According to the research of agricultural scientists, rice fields must be below 200 meters elevation, preferably below 50 meters, in order to be economically suitable. Only slightly over 14 percent of the land in Fukien is below 200 meters in elevation. This is partly occupied by structures, ditches, pools, etc., leaving only about 40 percent for fields.

In Fukien there are four plains: Foochow, Hsinghua, Changchow and Chuangchow, which are surrounded by hills. The plain area aggregates 1,864 sq. km., or only 1.5 percent of the total area of the province. During the period of isolation, when the sea blockade was in effect, the people of Fukien had to cultivate the hilly sections. Modern science avers that it is uneconomical to open fields on hills. Only 10 percent of the land between 200 and 500 meters above sea level is tillable. Its productivity compared with that of the fields of the plain is in the ratio of one to four. In other words, a commensurate amount of effort expended in the hills and on the plain will produce four times as much in the latter locality as in the former. The reasons for this situation are as follows:

Reasons Given

1. Lack of irrigation facilities.
2. Inconvenience of using draft animals.
3. Difficulty of preserving fertilizer in the soil, easily washed away by mountain torrents.
4. Lack of concentration of fields, inconvenient for seeding and harvesting.
5. Low temperature in highlands and shorter period of growth.

Generally, in the plains the production of one person is sufficient to supply the needs of four persons; in the case of hilly fields one person's production is barely sufficient to support himself, or even insufficient. This is the main cause of the poverty of Northwestern Fukien. It is evident that highland farming is most uneconomical. Furthermore, according to forestry research, it is not only uneconomical but also harmful to open fields in hilly areas, except for very few water-rice fields on terraced hillsides which may preserve the soil. Most dry fields of subsidiary food destroy forest and grass, leaving barren hills liable to flood and erosion with the burst of mountain torrents which change fertile lands into sandy desert.

Inhabitants Poor

Because of the unsuitability of the land for cultivation, the poverty of this province, 75 percent of whose population is engaged in agriculture, may be imagined.

Let us take clothing first. Cotton is the main material used, but the consumption of cotton by Fukien people is very small, the estimated annual consumption per capita being only about 1.7 lbs. It is evident that such descriptive statements as "One quilt for 10 persons" and "Clothing hardly sufficient to cover the body," etc., are not falsehoods. Here it must be noted that Fukien is not a cotton-producing province, and the small amount used is imported. Prior to the war cotton was the main import, and the annual import of cotton articles (including cotton cloth, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and raw cotton) in 1932-36 amounted to CNC$1,200,000, or more than 16 percent of total imports. In industrial countries where woolen clothing is prevalent, the consumption of cotton is still greater than Fukien. It was 30.94 per capita in the United States in 1936 against 2.95 per capita for the whole of China. It is evident that clothing is a serious problem in Fukien.

The second problem is food. In Fukien about 8,000,000 persons or 65 percent of the population lives on rice alone; about 3,000,000, or 25 percent, live on rice and subsidiary foods; about 1,200,000 or 10 percent live on foods other than rice. Thus rice is the leading food in Fukien. Before the war Fukien was deficient in food with annual imports averaging about 1,400,000 piculs of rice or about 4.8 percent of the total rice consumption. But during the war years the increase in food production was considerable; for example, the production of wheat was increased by about 3,000,000 *shih* (one *shih* is equivalent to one hectoliter), according to the reports of the Agricultural Improvement Department. Fukien may be said to be barely self-sufficient in food.

For the problem of shelter statistical data is lacking, but it is well known that housing in Fukien is not sufficient to meet demand. Moreover, materials such as electric light fixtures and telephone equipment, metal ware, etc., are all imported.

As for travel, conditions in Fukien are not satisfactory. There are only two kilometers of highway for every 10,000 persons, as compared to 396.17 in the United States and 2.85 for China as a whole. Nor is navigation well developed, an average shipping of two tons per 1,000 capita comparing poorly with 470 tons in England.

Fukien is, however, better off in this respect than the rest of China!

From this analysis of clothing, food, shelter and travel it is evident that the people of Fukien are very poor.

Resources Undeveloped

Let us investigate the industrial conditions of Fukien. The development of industry may be indicated by the consumption of coal and iron. The annual consumption of coal per capita in Fukien is only one-fifth that of China as a whole; that of the U.S.A. is 422 times as great, of the USSR 36 times as great. Consumption of iron in Fukien is about equal to that of China as a whole. The United States consumes nearly 180 times as much.

But the low consumption of industrial materials in the past does not indicate that the future of the industry of Fukien is gloomy; on the contrary, we may predict that her industry has great prospects. In estimating the industrial potential the first thing to consider is natural resources; coal and iron production are important factors in industrial development. Although Fukien is deficient in coal, it has abundant water power—estimated at one horsepower per 10 persons—surpassing the possibilities of many other countries. Iron is abundant and of excellent quality.

It is to be regretted that in spite of the abundance of natural resources, Fukien is still poor because those resources are not well developed. In the whole province there is not a single modern factory capable of employing 1,000 persons. No doubt the American technician sent recently by UNRRA to this province on an inspection tour considered that we are like a man begging for food with a golden bowl, reduced as we are to poverty with an abundance of natural resources not being utilized.

How To Improve Agriculture

With a clear understanding of present conditions in Fukien, we may go further to investigate what should be the first step in developing the economy.

Let us take agricultural reform first. Generally speaking, rice is the most important item; this was particularly true during the isolation caused by the war. However, whether the intensive development of rice production in Fukien is the best solution is open to question.

Methods of increasing agricultural production are; extension of area of tillage, use of fertilizer, reform of agricultural implements, eradication of injurious insects, improvement of seed, and extension of irrigation. But these methods must be used with reference to the local conditions as they are not universally applicable. Their suitability to Fukien may be analyzed as follows:

1. In Fukien the extension of area of tillage to hilly regions has passed marginal productivity. Not only is it impossible to operate marginal farms economically, but the soil of timber land is being destroyed. Exploitation of hilly regions should be quickly stopped and reforestation undertaken.

2. In regard to the use of fertilizer, the farms in Fukien may be considered in two categories—coastal and inland. In coastal regions where the price of food is higher, fertilizer may be used with considerable profit. Suppose one catty of fertilizer increases productivity by three catties of rice. The pre-war price of fertilizer was 20 cents per catty, of rice 10 cents per catty, which would produce a profit of 10 cents. But the price of rice is lower in the interior and more fertilizer is needed to produce a comparable increase; therefore the use of fertilizer is unprofitable.

3. As to the reform of agricultural implements, the mountainous region of Fukien is not suited to the use of machinery, for large-scale mechanization is practicable only on vast plains. Even draft animals are useless in highland farming.

4. The question of elimination of injurious insects is a matter for education rather than technique. Therefore this cannot be speedily achieved.

Irrigation Needed

5. The improvement of seed is a most tedious process requiring constant experiment.

6. The most effective method of increasing food production in Fukien is by irrigation. The Department of Reconstruction is endeavoring to promote irrigation. If the program is completed by workers paid in the form of relief, 400,000 mow of land will benefit, increasing the production of food by 400,000 piculs. The construction of dykes along the coast is also projected. If 1,000,000 mow of land can be kept fresh (free from salt), this added tillable land will increase food production by 3,000,000 piculs. When that is achieved Fukien will be not only self-sufficient, but in a position to export food.

But the scope of agriculture is wide. Besides rice it includes many other local products such as tea, paper, timber, sugar, bamboo shoots, mushrooms, fresh and dried fruit, fish, salt, etc. These local agricultural products of Fukien have brilliant prospects for development, but they have been neglected by most farmers under the influence of war.

Bridge To Industry

In improving present economic conditions of Fukien, not too much can be expected from the improvement of rice farming; on the other hand industrial reconstruction calls for large amounts of capital and technical skill which cannot be made available in a short time. Under these circumstances it is best first to develop subsidiary products such as tea, paper, timber, sugar, mushrooms, bamboo, fresh and dried fruit, fish, crustacean, etc. Using these as a bridge the people can be made wealthy, accelerating the accumulation of capital necessary to industrial development. The development of industry will provide employment for labor now expended on only marginally profitable land.

The importance of developing subsidiary products may be discussed from four different points of view. In the first place, according to statistical data for 1932-36, these products accounted for 85 percent of the value of exports (an average of CNC$28,000,000). Increased exports can be exchanged for industrial materials.

Secondly, these products are important in respect to public finance. In 1936 the land tax accounted for CNC$2,400,000 while the "Special Business Tax," mainly on subsidiary products, amounted to CNC$2,200,000 yuan. According to the Customs report, the average export of timber, tea and paper from Fukien averaged CNC$24,500,000 per annum from 1912 to 1939, yielding a revenue of CNC$1,200,000. The total of these last two items—CNC$3,400,000—surpasses receipts from the land tax by

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40 percent. Because our country is primarily agricultural, the amount of land tax cannot be too great. The regulation of land tax is difficult. But these products which are produced by the peasants on a subsidiary basis can be taxed more heavily with less resultant hardship. As the revenue from these products is comparatively easy to collect and has greater elasticity, their development will aid the financing of the government.

Hilly Land Plentiful

Thirdly, these products are more economically produced in the hilly and coastal areas. According to the estimates of the Industrial Laboratory of the Fukien Academy, one mow of hilly land in Fukien yields $1 by planting pine, $4 by planting rice, $30 by planting tea, $200 by planting bamboo. Fukien is especially abundant in hilly land, which should be utilized to the best effect. As to the sea coast, the production of fish, salt, sugar and fruit is most profitable. Therefore we may say that, due to topographical conditions in Fukien, rice growing is less profitable than forestry, forestry less profitable than fisheries and salt.

Last, but not least, the production of these so-called subsidiary products is a necessary stage in the industrialization of Fukien. During this period it is more economical to make use of the local raw materials in industry than to export them as raw materials or import raw materials for other industries. For instance, CNC$1,000,000 worth of timber would be worth $4,000,000 if made into wood pulp, $9,000,000 if make into paper, $24,000,000 if make into artificial silk. Such industries are more economical than the erection of textile factories for the processing of imported cotton. Besides these, sugar, tea, canning and chemical processing industries can be developed easily in the first period of reconstruction, cheap hydraulic power being a great advantage.

Therefore it appears that the development of these subsidiary products and their eventual processing is the best way of achieving industrialization.

Conclusions Drawn

From the analysis above we may draw the following conclusions:

(1) From the standpoint of geography, Fukien is deficient in tillable land, the utilization of which for rice has passed the profitable stage and become uneconomical. On the other hand, natural resources are abundant and undeveloped. The future economic development of Fukien lies in industrialization and the development of power plants, iron mines and communications is the principal means of promoting industrialization.

(2) Industrialization does not mean neglect of agriculture. On the contrary, agricultural products should be used as the raw materials of industry. It is hoped to become self-sufficient in food.

(3) The development of subsidiary agricultural products and their processing is the bridge to industrialization.

Malayans Urge Primary Education In Democracy, Not Imperialism

By NGIAM TONG-FATT (嚴崇發)
(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Singapore, Jan. 8.

ONE of the most important tasks facing the Malayan government today is the introduction of a new educational policy in order to meet the changing conditions in Malaya and to educate the younger generation to participate in the future administration of the country. The Colonial Office in London has now realized that the old colonial policy in education is unsuitable for Malaya, and that a new educational policy should be introduced to cope with the needs of the country.

Malaya, we must painfully admit, is very backward in her educational systems when compared with other countries in the world; and now that the Colonial Office in London is to introduce a new educational policy for the advancement and welfare of the Malayan peoples, we, as Malayan Chinese, cannot but view the matter with great concern.

Mr. J. B. Neilson, director of education in Singapore, prepared a report on education tabled in the Singapore Advisory Council in December, 1946; and the general principles on which the new educational policy is framed are:

(a) that education should aim at fostering and extending the capacity for self-government and the ideal of civic loyalty and responsibility;

(b) that equal educational opportunity should be afforded to the children—both boys and girls—of all races;

(c) that upon a basis of free primary education there should be developed such secondary, vocational and higher education as will best meet the needs of the country.

Still In Paper Stage

The following are the most important points in the new educational policy:—

(1) A ten-year preparatory period.
(2) Free primary education in the mother tongue.
(3) A six-year course (from the ages of six to 12).
(4) The "mother tongues" to be English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.
(5) All schools above the primary stage to be fee-paying.
(6) A two-year English middle school course.
(7) A three-year English secondary course.
(8) A two-year high school course (for students going on to college).
(9) Junior technical schools (for those who do not go on to the English secondary course).
(10) A three-year middle school course for vernacular pupils.
(11) A three-year secondary school course also for vernacular pupils.

The new educational policy is still a paper plan, and, according to a Colonial Office dispatch, it will take a five-year program to put the whole scheme into practice. But owing to the disastrous effects of the Japanese occupation, the dislocation of educational facilities, and the heavy expenditure involved, Mr. J. B. Neilson, director of education in Singapore, said that the whole scheme would take at least 10 years.

Much has been said in discussions by the educational experts as to whether it is essential for a student to be educated in his or her mother tongue first before any foreign language may be taken up later on. No educational expert will deny that unless a student has first received an education in his or her mother tongue, the results of his or her foreign studies may prove to be disastrous later on. It is then the duty of our educators to see that a student should first learn how to speak and write his or her mother tongue clearly and correctly. If this object is not achieved, the new educational policy will be a great failure.

Great emphasis should be laid on free primary education, and in order to raise the educational standard of the Malayan students free primary education must also be compulsory. In this connection it should be noted that facilities for adult education must not be overlooked by the educational authorities in Malaya. More schools for adults should be established throughout the country.

Technical Men Needed

In pre-war days Malayan schools had produced a lot of unwanted clerks, and it is high time that something should be done by our educational authorities to remedy this great defect. Malaya requires more and more technical men and specialists to develop her abundant resources and industries. Before the war Malaya depended on England for professional and technical men to develop her resources, and it should be strongly emphasized that such a policy should not be allowed to continue. Malaya must be able to produce professional and technical men to meet her own needs.

The Colonial Office in London has promised self-government for Malaya, though we must admit all the responsible government posts are still held by white men appointed by the Colonial Office. If the new educational policy is to bear any good fruit, the Malayan peoples themselves must be trained to be the administrators of the country. It is meaningless to talk of responsible self-government when all government posts are held by white men.

We hope the Colonial Office in London will take to heart the statement issued by the Malay Nationalist Party:—"We do not want free, compulsory primary education in imperialism, but in national democracy."

Improvements Urged For China's Civil Aviation Operations

By Y. F. SOO (蘇義夫)

FOLLOWING the series of air crashes which marred Christmas Day, and the two others which occurred shortly after, the attention of the public and the authorities has been focussed on the manner in which China's aviation is administered and the conditions under which Chinese and foreign pilots are asked to fly.

Recently, a group of pilots, headed by Captain S. Kusak, representing both the CNAC and CATC flight personnel, submitted a set of proposals to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Communications Yu Ta-wei, and Lt. Col. Tai An-kuo, Director of the Civil Aeronautics Administrations, recommending "minimum requirements" in view of the "narrow margin of safety of present airline operations in China."

While it is true that the recent air tragedies were hardly connected with the abnormal conditions prevailing in the field of landing, departure and communications facilities, the accidents stressed the necessity of doing away with the numerous irregularities which at present prevail on nearly all landing fields throughout China.

Minimum Repairs

The major part of the fields in this country was built during the war, by the Americans in the interior and by the Japanese on the coast. Through excessive use and inadequate maintenance most of them are at present in a state of dilapidation, for only minimum repairs are effected by the field authorities.

In the case of the Lunghwa field the landing strip is a dirt and stone affair. Holes are filled only to the extent that prevents them from remaining holes, the concrete surface is hardly ever repaired. The propeller blast forces stones into the tail section, dents the fabric and in general damages the plane. Most of the planes at Lunghwa bear nicked marks on their propeller blades, hardly a normal condition for any part of the machine.

Apart from the fact that airport authorities have not carried on any new construction on these fields to keep up with China's expanding civil aviation, conditions have gradually deteriorated, at fields such as the one in Hankow.

Pilots' Points

The pilot's recommendations say that "obstructions must be cleared from the landing fields and approaches," and by this they mean that often a plane is confronted with water buffaloes, cows, and other animals promenading in the center of the landing strip. Whether through a coincidence or freak of fate, almost every landing strip in China is the center of a crossroads or two and people are invariably hurrying to and fro, whether planes are about to land or depart.

One of the worst fields in this respect, although Lunghwa is bad enough, is the Peishiyi airport in Chungking, where Chinese Air Force personnel daily are conducting drill along the landing strip, while ordinary soldiers deem it too cumbersome a task to take a roundabout route, when a short cut lies through the airfield.

True, the CAF, which runs the field, has issued orders to its sentries to shoot any one at sight if caught crossing the airfield, but I am told that it rarely, if ever, carries out this threat against its own personnel. An incident was recently reported when a truck was shot at while in the act of crossing the forbidden space with the result that one of the passengers was killed. But inasmuch as these preventive measures are not supported by adequate administrative efforts, the hazards remain.

Constant Danger

Besides these obstructions on the fields, other impediments in the approaches present a constant danger to incoming and outgoing planes. In Tsingtao, during low visibility, a factory smoke-stack is a considerable worry to pilots. At night, this smoke-stack is not marked by any color system which would give the pilot an idea as to what he is approaching. At Lungwha here the same problem is the berthing of ships in the vicinity of the airfield, with their masts sticking out and adding to the hazards of landing.

In the United States, all buildings, factories and other high objects bear distinct signal lights with a definite color arrangement, which gives the pilot a perfect orientation when he approaches his destination. This is one of the major points stressed by the joint CNAC-CATC pilots' recommendations.

Homing Beacon

In the field of homing facilities, it is rather the rule than the exception, that the beacon is located several miles outside the airfield, with the result that the aid which the beacon is designed to render the pilot is discounted to a great extent. Tienshui is the worst violator of this arrangement with the beacon located well outside the airport. The existence of a valley adds to the difficulty during the letdown.

In this respect the Lunghwa airfield is considered satisfactory, but most of the other fields should have their homing facilities brought up to date.

Night operations present additional hazards as "no airport in China open to commercial aviation has adequate night landing facilities."

Runway Lights

In Kunming, an antiquated system of runway lights obtains its power from the same source as the tower transmitter. The result is that when the transmitter is turned on, the runway lights are barely visible, and when the lights are visible, the transmitter is practically off the air.

Canton, Hankow, Amoy—in fact any airfield in China—could be made an example of how not to operate runway lights. " A field in China with runway lights is the exception," one pilot told me recently. "In some places you can get inadequate flare pots, if you notify the officials several hours in advance," he added. He stressed that this is a most abnormal situation.

In Chungking, it happens that the individual who operates the transmitter is often absent from his post, and even if he is there it is difficult to contact him, according to other sources.

The question of beacon facilities is often solved by the ground officials themselves and often depends on the amount of party-giving done in advance. It is not always that the two commercial companies are able to use CAF beacons, or each other's. While in Lanchow, CATC pilots use CNAC's beacon at will through an arrangement by two airfield chiefs, in another place a man was said to have been discharged for having allowed an outside plane the use of his company's beacon. This is definitely an intolerable situation.

CAF Fields

The Chinese Air Force appears to be jealous of its privileges and commercial planes land on its field "at the pilot's own discretion," which simply means that he alone will have to be responsible for the trouble if he finds himself on a CAF field.

On many airfields, as many as five different letdown procedures are still in force. CNAC and CATC have different landing procedures, which in an emergency can complicate an otherwise not too dangerous situation. The flight personnel insist that there should be only one beacon, and only one letdown procedure on every field.

Weather conditions are given flight personnel in very inadequate form. Present weather conditions may be safe enough data in good weather, but at times may be the cause of

Lunghwa Buys Cement For Runway

A runway 6,500 feet long by 150 feet wide will shortly be built at the Lunghwa airfield to service the planes of the CATC, FEATI and CNAC. About 15,000 tons of cement will be delivered before the end of February by the China Portland Cement Co. for the construction of the runway, which is to handle the big new C-54 liners coming from the United States.

The Ministry of Communications is planning the construction of a hotel at the Lunghwa airport, it is reported.

disaster. Forecasts are imperative especially in places like Canton, where the weather station is situated miles from the airport and is separated from it by natural obstructions.

Weather Forecast

One pilot told that he had executed 30 landings in Canton and each time the wind was exactly 90 degrees off what the station had indicated. Wind and rain differ so radically within the space of a few miles that the weather station should be right on the airfield, even for present weather, not to speak of its forecasts.

There is at present no all-night weather reporting and it is clear that such data is even more necessary at night than in the day. Summer and winter equipment is urgently required, in particular anti-icer fluid, which prevents ice forming on the propeller, carburetor, windshield and other vital parts.

Another very important "innovation" would be the installation or rather the arrangement for direct voice contact between pilot and base so that in emergency cases the radio operator-middleman can be dispensed with.

On the whole, what the flight personnel of the CNAC and CATC are now requesting and recommending consist of no radical or novel features in the field of commercial flying. Their proposals amount roughly to a demand for minimum safety flying, takeoff and landing arrangements—a minimum which is a maximum for China today, if compared with conditions prevailing in the civil aviation field of such countries as the United States.

Pilots' Recommendations

The following complete list of recommendations made by the CNAC-CATC flight personnel jointly—all very tactfully phrased, it will readily be seen—was submitted to high government officials recently over the signatures of Captain S. Kusak of CNAC, as chairman, and Captain A. Chin of CATC, as co-chairman:—

In view of the narrow margin of safety of present airline operations in China, the flight crews of the China National Aviation Corporation, Chinese and American, respectfully and jointly propose the following recommendations as the minimum requirements for safe operations of commercial airlines in this country.

We feel that we are qualified to make these recommendations since we have been flying the airways of China daily for a number of years. These recommendations are offered solely for the future safety of passengers and the sound development of China's airways.

The recommendations are:

A. Airport Facilities—Day Operations

1. Obstructions must be cleared from the landing fields and approaches.
2. Homing facilities should be properly located at the fields themselves and not distantly located in cities or towns.
3. Airfields and runways must be properly maintained.
4. Proper supervision should be maintained to keep unauthorized persons out of airplanes and unauthorized persons and objects from airfields (these include persons, animals and vehicles).

B. Night Operations

1. Trustworthy runway lights of the proper intensity must be installed (no airport in China open to commercial aviation has adequate night landing facilities).
2. Approach lights of the proper number and color should be installed.
3. All unnecessary buildings, towers, ditches, embankments, and other hazardous obstructions should be removed.

C. Instrument Landing And Departure Procedures

4. All necessary towers and buildings should be properly lighted.
1. Homing stations must be more closely guarded by proper personnel for proper operation and maintenance.
2. All airways radio facilities should be coordinated, operated and supervised by the government.
3. All airway facilities in China should be available to all regularly scheduled airlines operating in China.
4. All licensed aircraft should be granted unconditional and immediate clearance into any airfield in an emergency.
5. Instrument landing and departure procedures in China should be standardized.

D. Weather

1. Qualified observers supplied with modern and adequate equipment should be stationed at all airports.
2. 24-hour weather reporting service should be maintained.
3. Weather reports should be second in priority only to emergency air-ground communications.
4. All terminal weather forecasts and wind aloft reports should be transmitted to all intermediate stations.
5. Weather observations should be made directly at the airport.

E. Operations

1. Qualified dispatchers should be stationed in every overnight terminal.
2. Schedule and equipment should meet seasonal (i.e. winter and summer) requirements.
3. All airports should be maintained to a standard that they meet alternate airport requirements.
4. It is recommended that all aviation groups in China meet with the CAA and the Chinese Air Force to establish a central air traffic control system throughout China.

F. Communications and Radio Navigation

1. Double (stand-by) radio facilities should be provided at every major station.
2. All stations should be staffed with adequate qualified radio maintenance personnel.
3. Faulty radio equipment should be flight tested after repairs.
4. Radio range stations should be strategically placed at important terminals as an added safety factor in event of the failure of radio direction finding equipment.
5. Voice communications facilities on frequencies necessary for long range pick-up should be installed as an added safety factor in emergencies to augment morse-code communications.

G. Maintenance

1. All terminals should be staffed with adequate qualified maintenance personnel and stocked with necessary parts and tools.

In summary, it is emphasized that all airports in China available to commercial aircraft, lack, either wholly or in part, these facilities described in the above recommendations.

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21 Nazi Spies Convicted, Given 5 Years To Life Imprisonment

By JOSEPH FROOMKIN

AT LEAST 400 persons jammed the courtroom of the U.S. Military Commission in the western wing of the Ward Road Jail one afternoon last week to hear the judgments which climaxed the five-month trial of the 21 German war criminals accused of violating the terms of the unconditional surrender of the Reich and of having continued to work for the Japanese.

Friday, January 17 had the air of a gala occasion in the American wing of the goal as the gates leading to the compound had been left wide open and a special guard of U.S. Military Police was placed at the entrance to the large grim prison building.

A group of disappointed spectators who were not allowed inside the courtrooms milled around the MPs asking to be allowed to "go inside and watch, standing."

Every Seat Filled

In the courtroom itself, every single seat was occupied. Refugees predominated—Viennese in heavily-padded, broad-shouldered coats, wizened old men and boys in their late teens, business girls with over-painted lips and old women from the DP "heim" across the street, they were all there.

Also present, and wedged in the front row were the "dependents" of members of the U.S armed forces in China.

Shortly before two o'clock the 21 defendants filed into the courtroom under heavy police escort. They were followed by Lt. Col. Charles E. Royer, the chief defense counsel, and Lt. Col. Edmund J. Bodine, his assistant. Dr. Paul Prémet, the only civilian defense lawyer to attend the final session, came in shortly afterwards.

The prosecution staff, Lt. Col. Jeremiah H. O'Connor and Major Robert T. Dwyer, tensely walked in together with the two special investigators, Capt. Frank T. Farrell, U.S.M.C., and Marvin M. Gray of the State Department.

At 2 p.m. sharp, the military commission entered the courtroom. Leading the small procession was Lt. Col C. Radford Berry, a tall balding man, walking with long nervous steps. He was followed by Col. Daniel H. Mallan, the president of the military commission, who stalked, head down, clutching the pad with the 21 verdicts. Lt. Col. James B. Leer and Capt. George Plotkin, the other two members, followed.

Ehrhardt Gets Life

After instructing the defendants that they should stand to hear their verdicts and then sit down, Col. Mallan, in a voice which crackled with nervousness, began reading slowly: "The military commission ....in closed session....all members being present....by secret written ballot....made the following findings:—It has found you, Lt. Col. Lothar Eisentraeger, alias Ludwig Ehrhardt, of the charges GUILTY, and sentences you to hard labor for the rest of your natural life at any place the reviewing authority might designate...."

Ludwig Ehrhardt, the chief of the Nazi intelligence ring in the Far East, who lent his name to the trial, instead of standing at attention clasped his hands in front of him and looked somewhere in the distance past the faces of the members of the commission. Now in his late fifties, he had started his inelligence work during the first World War as a personal assistant to the late Admiral Canaris. His former boss had remembered him as the Third Reich's aggressive plans were drafted and Ehrhardt was appointed to a responsible post in the Balkans to prepare for the Nazi invasion of those countries. The lieutenant-colonel came to the Far East in the last train to cross European Russia and Siberia to Manchuria before the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. and wasted no time to take over the Nazi spy ring in the Far East.

Ehrhardt switched its orientation from the Japanese Navy to the Army, and remained at his intelligence post for "business as usual" till the end of the Pacific War. The verdict of the commission meant that the U.S. authorities held him responsible for continuing to work with the Japanese and for not ordering the cessation of operations at his bureau.

Peiping Spies Sentenced

The Commission next meted out 10-year hard labor sentences to Ingward Rudloff, the chief of the German naval intelligence, a tall handsome young man, who is reputed to have been one of the original storm troopers; to Bodo Habenicht, an ace code breaker; and to Hans Dethleffs, Habenicht's partner. Rudloff and Dethleffs had escaped to Tsingtao after the end of the war and masqueraded there as a Spaniard and a Frenchman, respectively. Habenicht tried to disguise himself and to confuse witnesses in court by growing a mustache and wearing horn-rimmed glasses.

Heinz Peerschke, a micro-photographer, clicked his heels as he heard he got off with five years at hard labor.

The 20-year hard labor sentence given Hans Mosberg, a full-blooded Jew who was "an honorary Arian" as Ehrhardt's right hand man—and the brains of his bureau—a veteran journalist and master spy, apparently took the accused by surprise. Mosberg was the only defendant to flinch at hearing his punishment.

Propagandists Given 30 Years

Baron Jesco von Puttkamer, the portly head of the notorious German Information Bureau, the Nazi propaganda outfit in the Far East with headquarters here, who had the temerity to sign an agreement with the Japanese promising them his help after the termination of the war in Europe, was given 30 years. As Puttkamer slowly set down after hearing his sentence, his wife, a tall, blond woman who two years was his secretary and who had been present throughout the proceedings, moved as she stood leaning against the wall, spasmodically chewing gum, and snickered audibly.

Puttkamer, the most ardent anti-Allied propaganda expert in the Far East, had organized during the war a number of publications and had supervised broadcasts directed to the South Seas and Free China. His assistant, Alfred Romain, who also got 30 years, had drafted, under his guidance, leaflets designed to undermine the morale of the U.S. armed forces in China.

Romain, who described himself during the proceedings as a "lover of psychological warfare, who had worked for the love of the trade," had pleaded for an acquittal by the commission. Romain had invoked the humaneness of the American nation, had claimed that leniency in his case would hold the "rehabilitation of Germany." In 1939, Romain entered the U.S. as a student, then went to work with various Nazi propaganda organs in the U.S.A., including the German Information Bureau in New York City.

Consul Gets 20 Years

One of the most colorful defendants, Erich Heise, the chief of Canton branch of the spy ring, was sentenced to 20 years of hard labor. He had been an adviser of Kwangsi generals for 11 years, later had switched to the Nazi cause and had played a prominent part in furthering the Japanese separatist plot in Southwest China late in 1944 He had helped improve the Japanese intelligence service in South China by 30 percent through his brilliant analysis of the A.T.C. "Hump" traffic in troops and supplies. Heise was the first member of the Ehrhardt Bureau to confess. He admitted intercepting American military communications and intelligence during the Battle of Okinawa.

Siegfried Fuelkrug and Dr. Walter Heissig, the two big operators of the Peiping branch, implicated by the confessions of their subordinates, both received 20-year terms. This team had been instrumental in covering Manchuria, Mongolia and Eastern Siberia with a network of agents and listening posts. After the end of the war in Europe they had continued weekly conferences with the Japanese, and, on one occasion, had helped question three American fliers shot down over North China.

Radio Operators Jailed

Other members of the Nazi spy ring, Hans Neumann and Oswald Ulbricht, two radio operators who confessed to the American authorities, received 10-year terms. Dr. Felix Altenburg, former German charge d'affaires and head of the embassy office in Peiping, received eight years. He had signed a statement implicating himself and other

members of the organization, then tried to recant, saying the statement had been made under duress. Another diplomat, Dr. Franz Siebert, German Consul-General at Canton, who believed in the resurrection of the Fuehrer, was sentenced to a similar term.

Johannes Rathje, chief of the air intelligence for Ehrhardt, a former pilot of the Eurasia airline, who "once or twice" flew Goering received 15 years, while Walter Richter, the communications man of the Shanghai branch and half-Jew, got 10 years, as did Hermann Jaeger. Dr. Herbert Mueller, DNB chief in Peiping, who had continued as head of the German news agency to edit newscasts for the Japs, seemed dissatisfied with 10 years.

Woman Draws 5 Years

Alfred Stock, small-time interpreter and commentator of the Peiping office, received five years of hard labor.

Last to hear sentence was the only woman accused, Russian-born Maria Mueller. She got five years at hard labor. Frau Mueller stood very upright in a blue coat, her plaited hair tied with blue ribbons, looking with an unwavering stare at Col. Mallan, as if this last flirtation might help win a reduction of her sentence.

So ended the series of American war crime trials and the last verdict to be pronounced by the Military Commission on Chinese soil. The Ward Road court room had seen justice meted out to the killers of the Doolittle fliers, the sadists of the Mukden War Prisoners' Camp, the torturers of the Hankow fliers, the sham judges of an American major shot down over Hongkong and, finally, the 21 Nazis.

Spectators Pleased

As the verdict was read, and the members of the prosecution, who had been looking fixedly at the members of the commission, which earlier had acquitted and dismissed six of the original 27 defendants, relaxed, looked around and smiled, the defense stood up to protest the decision of the court and to say that it "took exception to the findings."

The audience was very pleased by the harsh sentences and, as soon as the commission had filled out, followed by the prosecution and the defense counsel, the court room started humming and buzzing with excitement.

"Very good," said a refugee, looking at nobody in particular.

Twilight Of Vice

I.—"The Eclipse"

By PAO YUE

THE Lunar New Year in 1943 was unique in many respects. That was the second year of total occupation of Shanghai by the Japanese and the burden and strain of wartime life had made the population of "The Lonely Island" particularly sensitive to various strange omens, each of which was instantly noticed by all keenly observant Chinese and which, promptly interpreted as "straws in the wind," gave rise to joy throughout the city and the whole of the adjoining occupied countryside.

It had become suddenly manifest to all, including even those who had never paid any heed to such puerile notions as the inferences to be drawn from the heavenly zodiac on Lunar New Year, that the first day of the New Lunar Year coincided with the first day of Spring. And it should be added, this has been considered a first class omen since ancient times.

1943 Year Of Lamb

At that time it was the Year of the Lamb, generally interpreted as the Year of Peace, according to the cyclical period.

Overshadowing all else, however, remained the fact of the rare celestial phenomenon of the Solar Eclipse, which was also to occur on the first day of the new year. The eclipse, an event of significance in itself, acquired greater weight due to the date on which it was to occur.

The Japanese, always eager to boast of their scientific accomplishments, and to show off before the representatives of other "uninitiated" peoples, made it known far and wide that their own astronomers had accurately calculated the date of the solar eclipse and announced that the event would be witnessed in "Manchukuo," Korea and, best of all, in the capital of Japan itself—Tokyo. They said elaborate preparations were being made by Japanese scientists to observe the eclipse in all these places.

These announcements, however, led to results diametrically opposed to what the Japanese expected, in the matter of reaction in occupied China. While the Sun is acknowledged as being the symbol of Japan—the Land of The Rising Sun—the eclipse has been of old interpreted to indicate efforts by the Devil to swallow the Sun.

Boosted Morale Here

When this fact is linked with another phenomenon—that of dubbing the foreigners Foreign Devils, or Red-Haired Devils (Anglo-Saxons), it will be clear that the solar eclipse was interpreted by Chinese in occupied China to mean that the time had come for the Devil to swallow the Sun. Moreover, this theory was being developed far and wide to its logical conclusion: since the eclipse would be evident in Manchuria and Korea, these countries would soon be liberated (engulfed); while Tokyo, where the eclipse would be best manifested—according to the Japanese—would soon be occupied by the Allies.

This curious, if somewhat superstitious, interpretation of the Solar Eclipse of 1943 added much to universal good cheer and further strengthened the confidence of the Chinese population in ultimate victory over the Japanese.

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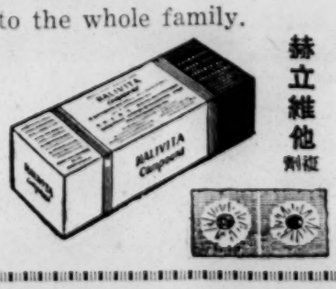

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Government Pushes "Peace Drive" Despite Blunt Yenan Rejection

EVER since the departure of General George Marshall, rumors began circulating that a new peace move on the part of the Government would soon be in evidence. These rumors flowered into a concrete statement by the National Government's Information Minister Peng Hsueh-pei, who told newsmen in Nanking that the Government is determined to resume peace negotiations with the Communists and will dispatch Gen. Chang Chi-chung, governor of Sinkiang, to Yenan.

Earlier reports had said that the Government was willing to let the peace negotiations be resumed "on the Communists' own terms."

These terms were announced by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party shortly after the Government's proposal, and consisted in a mere reiteration of past conditions for peace parley resumption, viz., restoration of troop status to January 13 positions, and the nullification of the recently adopted constitution.

Moreover, the Reds rejected the offer of Gen. Chang's trip to Yenan, saying that "there is no way of proving that Chiang Kai-shek is not deceiving us unless he abolishes the fake constitution and restores the military position to that of January 13, 1946."

The Communists further blamed the destruction of a cease-fire agreement signed through Gen. Chang in Manchuria. They likewise blamed General Marshall for "one-sided aid to Chiang Kai-shek" in the civil war.

The tone of the Yenan reply was stronger than any of the Communists' previous statements and furthermore there were direct accusations hurled at the envoy-mediator for alleged partiality. Generalissimo Chiang, besides, was named the head of the "reactionary group which sabotaged the PCC decisions," when Gen. Chou En-lai commented on Marshall's farewell statement on China.

Shortly after it became known that the Communists had rejected the first Government offer for resumption of talks, the Government began drafting another proposal, according to General Lei Chen, who took prominent part in the PCC. He said a second invitation would be extended to the Communists to resume peace talks "by whatever procedure they might choose."

The Shanghai City Council and 15 other public organizations here sent a joint appeal to President Chiang and Communist leader Mao Tze-tung demanding the immediate and unconditional freezing of the present military positions, resumption of peace talks and the subsequent reorganization of the Government.

The appeal was promulgated in an open and urgent wire to all public organizations in China asking for their support.

The appeal, however, tended definitely to support the Government position that the January 13 status of fighting positions could not be maintained, "since the army is to be returned to the nation and therefore can be stationed anywhere on Chinese soil," and rejected the nullification of the constitution, advising the Reds to participate in its amendment in the next national assembly.

* * *

KOREA

SCAP revealed that marked "progress has been made towards Korean self-government" despite a wave of civil disturbances, and that the Koreans in the U.S. zone held their first elections since Japan annexed the country in 1910.

General Douglas MacArthur's October report, published this week, said that "an interim legislative assembly" was set up for south Korea with 90 members, half to be elected by the people and the remainder to be nominated by the AMG.

Three rightist parties won 31 out of the 45 elective seats, while persons who collaborated with the Japanese were disqualified from the assembly.

The report said that "disorders developed suddenly in October after strikes and demonstrations provoked by pressing economic conditions spread throughout the major industries in several provinces." According to General John Reed Hodge, AMG for south Korea, these disturbances were caused by professional agitators who infiltrated—presumably from the Soviet zone—into south Korea and who utilized the "honest desire of the Korean workers to further their own ends."

* * *

FRANCE

THE Fourth Republic was inaugurated with the designation of Socialist Vincent Auriol as President, who expressed optimism over the immediate future of France, adding that he had already had full exchange of views with all party leaders and there was "general agreement on the "continuity of French foreign policy."

The election of a Socialist president was interpreted by observers to be the result of Communist efforts to maintain a "united front" with the Socialist Party, as against the rightist Movement Populaire Republican, better known as the MRP.

Leon Blum, Socialist Premier for a few days, traveled to England, and it was announced that an Anglo-French alliance would be signed soon. All parties supported the announcement unconditionally with the exception of the Communists. Maurice Thorez, Red leader, welcomed the alliance, but added a reservation. "The only thing I disagree with is the reasoning which leads to the conclusion that it is impossible to send us more Ruhr coal right away. All the rest I consider excellent," he declared.

* * *

INDO-CHINA

FRENCH troops began a large-scale land, sea and air push to relieve the beleaguered garrison at Hue, 700 kilometers north of Saigon, and succeeded in advancing 24 kilometers. At Hue, one French battalion has held out against 5,000 Vietnam troops since December 19.

The consuls of Britain, China and the United States continued attempts to contact the Vietnam authorities to guarantee the safety of 200 French hostages captured by the native forces last December.

The Chinese Government was conducting separate negotiations with the Vietnamese to assure the safety of the Chinese population of Hanoi.

The situation in Indo-China is the main cause thus far why a French coalition government has not been formed. The MRP insisted on the continuation of military action to restore order while the Communists were equally insistent on the resumption of negotiations with the Vietnamese Republican Government.

At a meeting held in London, representatives of Indo-China, Indonesia and Africa voiced support for the "Vietnamese people in their struggle against French imperialism."

The meeting revealed that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, was working out a plan for "practical aid to the Vietnam movement."

It was also said that the Chinese "were smuggling a lot of weapons" into Indo-China for the Vietnamese forces.

YOU CAN'T PLEASE EVERYONE

—Johnson in The American Observer

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

January 15, 1947

MORE than 100,000 Communist troops based in the southern Shantung city of Linyi occupied three government townships in a powerful offensive, according to *AP* from Nanking.

The three townships are: Hsiangchen, Lanling and Peihsien. These points reportedly fell in succession as the Reds advanced under the command of General Chen Yi, with Taierhchuang said to be their ultimate objective.

Hsin Min Pao reports from Hsuchow said Communist troops were attacking the Lunghai railway for a number of nights.

* * *

January 16, 1947

Hsuchow came under Communist pressure, when several Red columns converged on the important railway hub from their Shantung base of Linyi, *AP* reported from Nanking.

The Nationalists, on the other hand, drove against the city of Tehhui, 55 miles North of Changchun, in Manchuria. This is said to be a counter-attack launched against Gen. Lin Piao's troops.

Fighting was reported in South Kirin province, near Hwatien.

In Shantung, Red columns were attacking a coal mining area situated around Tsaochuang, and succeeded in capturing Kuolichi, five miles east of the mines.

January 17, 1947

Kirin city was threatened with Communist encirclement, according to dispatches from Peiping. The Reds captured Laoyehmiao, 117 miles east of Changchun, these reports said.

The city of Juhshih, 44 miles south of Tehhui, in the same region, was also reportedly taken by the Communists.

* * *

January 18, 1947

Bloody battles were spreading in Manchuria, North Kiangsu and South Shantung, according to Chinese press reports in Nanking.

Heavy fighting was raging around the entire 115-mile front from Tehhui to Hwatien, extending roughly from Kirin to Changchun, *Central News* said.

The Communists captured Chitamu, 20 miles southeast of Tehhui, and were concentrating their attacks on Chiutai, railway station between Kirin and Changchun, these reports said.

A similar front was reportedly formed from South Shantung to North Kiangsu, about 90 miles in length, extending from Tsaochuang to Suchien.

* * *

January 19, 1947

The Communist section of the Executive Headquarters based in Changchun, broadcast a charge over the American branch radio, saying that the Kuomintang headquarters had seized the Communists' radio and issued orders prohibiting freedom of movement of Red personnel.

Earlier the American delegation had protested this seizure and signified willingness to let the Communists use U.S. facilities for communications.

The Government launched an attack in Manchuria to meet a Red advance in the area of Tuitai, 30 miles northeast of Changchun, the Ministry of National Defense announced.

* * *

January 20, 1947

Chinese press reports in Peiping said that about 30,000 Red troops were trapped by attacking Government units in an area 48 miles northeast of the Manchurian capital of Changchun, AP cabled from Peiping. The *Hsin Min Pao* said fighting was continuing in the Chitamu region and that the retreating Communists had been cut off from their base.

Fighting began again in Shansi where the Communists were reportedly attacking Fengyang, while the forts around Kaopeitien, 45 miles south of Peiping, were attacked by the Reds, according to the Government *Central News*.

Central News said 50,000 of Ho Lung's troops moved from western Shansi to the Hantan area, 110 miles south of Shihchiachuang in South Hopei.

The *Shih Chieh Jih Pao* said 460,000 Red troops were in Shantung, and 200,000 along the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway.

* * *

January 21, 1947

The National Defense Ministry revealed that the "tide of the civil war" is rapidly turning against the Communists in Kirin and South Shantung, where Government forces were said to have crushed a Red offensive at Tsaochuang, 18 miles northeast of Hsuchow, and recaptured Chitamu and Paichitun, 20 miles south and southeast of Tehhui, respectively.

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Big-Denomination Notes Produce New Highs In Gold, Necessities

ALTHOUGH big denomination notes of CNC$5,000 and CNC$10,000 had not been issued as rumored during the past week, the authorities instead have issued 250 and 500 Customs gold unit notes—which are equivalent to CNC$5,000 and CNC$10,000 as each customs gold unit equals CNC$20. Following the issuance of these big notes, quotations both in the financial and the commodity markets rose sharply.

In the financial market, gold rose to CNC$3,840,000 on January 17 immediately following the announcement of the issuance of the new notes. However, the dumping in the black market of no less than 1,000 bars by the Central Bank of China forced bars down to CNC$3,700,000. This did not disappoint the speculators as quotations in the outports increased considerably. On January 18 it was reported that the gold price in Tientsin had reached the new high of CNC$5,100,000 while in Canton it was CNC$4,260,000. On Monday, January 20, when the market opened, gold was quoted at CNC$4,000,000. Judging from the present situation, the market trend is firm and it was hard on Tuesday to predict what the general situation might be after the Spring Festival (Lunar New Year).

Demand For Gold Heavy

During the week ended January 18, there were large demands for gold rings and one ounce gold bars mostly by workers and office clerks, who had received their annual bonus and were eager to invest in gold. Well-informed circles stated that the 200 goldsmiths' shops in Shanghai sold 13,000 ounces of gold every day during the week with the one of the largest, Chiu Tien Pao Goldsmith's in Nanking Road selling 600 ounces on January 18 alone.

There was little trading in American bank notes during the week and quotations fluctuated between CNC$6,300 and CNC$6,600. This Monday, American bank notes rose slightly because of the increased gold price. Hongkong dollars were quoted around CNC$1,200 and CNC$1,300.

Business increased in volume on the Shanghai Securities Exchange, while quotations firmed up considerably because of reports about the issuance of big denomination notes. Wing On Textile, which increased to CNC$780 during the week, closed at CNC$735 on Saturday because of tight money situation. However, quotations appreciated on Monday, January 20, when gold soared, closing at CNC$792.

Necessities Soar

In the commodity market, the general trend was firm. The price of rice advanced by CNC$1,000 per picul while peanut oil rose CNC$10,000 per picul. Cotton yarn moved up slightly while cotton cloth dropped. However, prices of soap, cigarettes, matches and other necessities, especially pork, soared during the week. Koo Ban soap, which was quoted at CNC$86,000, rose to CNC$108,000 on Saturday. The price of "My Dear" brand matches zoomed from CNC$730,000 on Monday to CNC$920,000 on Saturday.

While general business conditions remained bad and many industrial and commercial houses have closed down, press reports regarding the general business depression are said to have been exaggerated. According to well-informed circles, firms which had lost heavily, have already closed while others are expected to carry on as the majority have completely and successfully settled their accounts for the Lunar New Year. The general situation was improved slightly when the authorities organized a special productive enterprises loan committee a few weeks ago and up to January 19 had granted a total of CNC$55,000,000,000 productive enterprise loans to local factories.

Commodity Prices

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities in Shanghai:

	Jan. 11 CNC$	Jan 18 CNC$
Gold bars	3,665,000	3,850,000
U.S. Dollar notes	6,600	6,550
Bond C	2,050	2,050
Wing On Textile	694	735
Ewo Cotton	8,500	8,500
Rice	68,000	69,000
Wheat flour	26,800	27,800
Peanut oil	125,000	135,000
20's Yarn	2,410,000	2,450,000
Raw silk	4,900,000	5,000,000
Artificial silk ..	3,800,000	4,350,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	18,850	23,000
Koo Ban soap ..	76,000	108,000
My Dear matches	680,000	920,000

PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS, touring the southern Philippines, told the Moro chieftains that while his government guaranteed them full freedom of religion, speech and thought, their centuries-old practice of enslaving Christian Filipinos must cease. About 200 Christian slaves are reported still to be held captive.

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Old China Hands

Shanghai's medical profession has been augmented by the return of another of its former members, Dr. George Thorngate, American lung specialist who was repatriated during the war. He was formerly connected with the Liuho Sanatorium and also practiced in Shanghai. He is joining the firm of Marshall & Jackson.

David C. Berger, who has spent many years in China with the American Foreign Service, passed through Shanghai on his way to Tokyo last week. Mr. Berger returned to China after the war, joining the Embassy in Chungking in the capacity of First Secretary. He accompanied the Embassy when it moved to Nanking, in which city he since has been stationed. He is to join the Foreign Service advisory group to General MacArthur in Tokyo, again as a First Secretary.

Two officers of the Salvation Army have returned from England. Major J. C. Eacott has had 20 years' previous experience in China. He expects shortly to leave Shanghai for Peiping, where he is to take up his post. With Major Eacott arrived Major David McIlvenny, who is to be stationed in Shanghai assisting "Sally" in its local winter work. Major McIlvenny served Shanghai with the organization for several years before the war and was among those interned in Haiphong Road Camp.

Shanghai is still celebrating the return of Archibald Gidley Gidley-Baird, of the Texas Company. "Gidley" left Shanghai last spring for Nanking where he has been ever since. He is now resuming residence in this city.

M. S. Polin, general manager of the Cathay Oil Company, is also back in Shanghai. "Max" Polin went home for a few months' visit and has only just returned to Shanghai.

Robert Goldschmidt, vice-president of the newly established Sino-Argentine Chamber of Commerce, has left Shanghai for Buenos Aires. Mr. Goldschmidt is making the trip as representative of the Chamber of Commerce in an effort to stimulate trade relations between China and Argentina.

Rev. Brother John of St. Francis Xavier's College has gone home to his native Ireland, which he has not seen since 1928. Father John was originally a soldier but entered the Marist Brothers novitiate in 1926. Two years later he came to Shanghai to join the faculty of SFX. Brother John will be remembered with affection and gratitude not only by his former students, but also by the many persons he assisted during the occupation. He courageously visited Ward Road jail on many occasions, often talking his way in over the opposition of the Jap occupation authorities.

Oliver J. Todd, engineer in charge of the Yellow River project, left last week for a trip to the Yellow River to reappraise the situation along the old river bed in Communist territory. He was scheduled to stop over for a time in Nanking on his way north.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Yugoslavia and Hungary have concluded a five-year plan for economic cooperation, under which Yugoslavia will purchase in Hungary between US$150,000,000 and US$200,000,000 worth of industrial products and supply raw materials in return. Hungarian Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy said: "This agreement may mean the final spur to Balkan revival."

* * *

The Congress of Industrial Organizations' special investigator John J. Schulter, here on a special mission to probe welfare projects for Chinese labor established during the war, and in particular aid rendered the Chinese Association of Labor by CIO-AFL, declared: "Future financial and moral assistance from American labor depends upon the implementation of Chinese government policies to establish free, independent and democratic trade unionism."

* * *

The U.S. Treasury announced last week the removal of restrictions on acquiring and importing foreign securities, either government or corporate, which are located outside the United States and payable in other currencies. Throughout the war these securities could be imported or purchased only on issuance of a U.S. Treasury license. The purpose was to prevent enemy countries from depositing securities in the United States.

* * *

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced last week that permission has been obtained from SCAP for the importation of 1,000,000 pounds of Japanese cocoons in February, according to the *Sin Wan Pao*. The price of the cocoons has not yet been determined.

* * *

Five prominent Shanghai firms and companies have established their head offices in Hongkong with the approval of the local authorities. These include the Shanghai Cricket Club, Heath (1927) Limited, Ciro's, Ltd., Cineco, Ltd., and Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

* * *

The United States plans to achieve an equitable balance in fats and oils during the first quarter of 1947 through the importation of 240,000,000 pounds, mainly composed of copra, linseed, castor beans, castor, tung and rapeseed oil. Exports of oils, on the other hand, are expected to reach 138,000,000 pounds, and will entail shipments of lard, soya bean oil, shortening margarine and soap.

* * *

Intolerable conditions and "sabotage" of suggestions to distribute the UNRRA fishing fleet among many ports, were charged by Mike Zafranovich, one of the crew of organizers who delivered 34 Pacific Coast vessels to improve China's fishing methods. "Conditions were so intolerable that only 80 men remain and half of them will be back in a fortnight," Zafranovich said on returning to the U.S. He said that 238 coast fishermen made the trip here.

* * *

The Soviet silk industry will reach the prewar level of output in 1947, according to Lyubov Evseyeva, chief of the Silk Industry Department. Large factories are under construction near Moscow, Kalinin, Chkalov and in other parts of the country, she said. A silk mill has been built at Kiev—the first to produce natural silk in the Ukraine.

The Palace Hotel here has reportedly been sold by the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., to the Dah Ching Company for more than US$1,000,000, or HK$5,500,000. The Chinese company plans to erect an 18-story bank and office building in place of the more than 40-year-old hotel.

* * *

A crowd of about 50,000 attended a mass meeting called by Rome's Chamber of Labor, to protest against the inability of the Government to check black market operations and to lower the high cost of living. The chamber called for an extra distribution of rice, sugar and tinned food, and demanded the resumption of rationing to other basic foodstuffs and clothing.

* * *

The 1946 output of steel by British plants totaled 12,693,000 tons, only 291,000 tons short of the 1937 peacetime record output. Production of pig iron in 1946 amounted to 7,761,000 tons, also showing substantial advances.

* * *

China imported a total of 39,700 gold bars in 1946, all of which was brought into this country in May. Calculated at the official exchange rate prevailing at that time, the value of imported gold for 1946 totals CNC$28,110,608,000.

* * *

More than 200,000 tons of coal will shortly be sent from Manchuria to the Shanghai-Nanking area, this level to be maintained monthly, the *Sin Wan Pao* reported. Already 20,000 tons of the lot have been received in Chinwangtao and will be shipped here soon.

* * *

The Ming Sung Industrial Company has received assurances from Canada, through the Canadian Export Credits Insurance Act, for the establishment of a US$12,750,000 credit in the company's favor to finance a shipbuilding program. The program calls for the construction of three vessels 285 feet in length, six smaller craft, and material and equipment for the building of three tugs and 40 lighters.

* * *

A representative of the President' Peiping headquarters promised a delegation representing 10,000 coal miners that troops currently occupying the Mentoukou coal mines would be withdrawn. The mines were confiscated, reportedly by the National Resources Commission, whose Shanghai officials claimed the mines had been seized by the Alien Property Administration. From reports in Peiping it may be gathered that the confiscation arose as the result of a strike and a *Hsin Min Pao* dispatch said the miners had protested the forceful occupation of the mines.

* * *

The Boeing "Kaydet trainer," a light biplane in which most of America's World War II airmen were trained, will be manufactured in China to build up the Chinese Air Force, *Central News* reported. Chinese representatives at the Boeing Wichita plant will receive blueprints, specifications, engineering and manufacturing charts and production data as well as several surplus planes.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

THE American press last week continued to comment on Marshall's mission, his appointment as Secretary of State and events in China. Several papers commented on the barring of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo from the US Senate, and discussed US foreign policy in the light of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's statement.

* * *

CHINA

THE *Detroit News*, linking Marshall's appointment with his work in China, said that "a major aspect of his appointment lies in the assurance it affords that Chinese and related Oriental affairs will have the well-informed and authoritative consideration at Washington that their importance requires."

The paper declared that superficially Marshall's services in China can be viewed as a failure. "Realistically viewed, as his statement made just before his appointment showed, the work gave him a thorough and intimate understanding of the size and intricacy of the Chinese problem," the paper added.

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* said that the Marshall report and the recent talk of Senator Arthur Vandenberg in Cleveland were agreed that U. S. policy should support the moderates in China who will go along with the new constitution. "What both the Senator and the incoming Secretary of State ignore is that the constitution is no better than it is administered," the paper stressed.

The paper then said that the refusal of the Communists and the Democratic League to take part in the one-party constitutional convention was "on account of its undemocratic makeup." The editorial said the new constitution was a "dodge" by which the "reactionaries in the Kuomintang . . . . can perpetuate the one-party dictatorship in the fair name of democracy."

"The schism cannot be solved by the procedure General Marshall and Senator Vandenberg suggest—namely, of ignoring it and going ahead as if it does not exist. U. S. policy should have as its first objective in China the broadening of the Government to include all political parties," the *Post-Dispatch* concluded

* * *

BILBO

THE U.S. Senate's action in preventing the seating of Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi was acclaimed by the nation's leading newspapers.

The *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* said that in doing this the Senate Republicans and Democratic supporters acted "for the integrity of the American legislative system."

The *Chicago Daily News*, commenting on their action, said "they deserve praise."

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* pointed out that the Senate is the judge of the fitness of its individual members and "there is ample precedent for denying a seat to one elected to Congress in instances of demonstrated ineptitude."

* * *

U.S. POLICY

The *New York Times*, writing on American foreign policy in connection with the change of Secretaries of State, declared that "there is nothing in their differences that can destroy the agreement that has been worked out between the two parties, not in a period of high exaltation but in a period of disillusionment and hard realities. And that agreement sets the course of the United States, for all men to see."

The *New York Herald Tribune*, writing on the same subject, took the view that "the substantial unanimity among Americans upon the major foreign issues is unquestionably one of the essential pillars of the foreign policy which Mr. Byrnes is leaving to General Marshall."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* said: "The vital points concerning American foreign policy were clearly developed by Byrnes nad Vandenberg:

"First, that the united front, undiluted by domestic partisanship, will continue.

"Second, that the United States and its people seek nothing in the world but real cooperation among all nations for peace."

The *Washington Post*, saying that American foreign policy seems to have reached a new high in solidarity with the address of Senator Vandenberg, added that while the new head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Vandenberg) cannot speak for the entire party, his prestige is such that his adherence to a far-reaching policy of economic as well as political cooperation with the other powers is certainly of great significance.

"The Republicans' key men on foreign relations speaks not as a critic on the outside, but as an integral part of the group that is shaping our foreign policy. Let this world take note of this innovation. It carries an arresting implication that the principles behind American policy today will be there tomorrow and the day after, in spite of shifts in personnel and political fortunes," the paper concluded.

Yi Tribe Rebels In Sikong

RECENT dispatches from Kunming to the local Ta Kung Pao indicate that severe fighting has broken out in Sikong Province between Government forces and "the rebellious Yi tribesmen." News from Sichang says that the Border Pacification forces used Yi troops as vanguard in the suppression campaign against the Yi rebels and General Liu Yuen-hsuan, commander in chief of the Yi-Suppression Army, is personally in charge of operations in the field, the paper said.

It appears that a "front" has been established and that several towns have been captured by Government forces to date. "The main troops of the Yi tribes are still holding out on the Wulitsing front," the dispatch said.

How serious the fighting has become is stressed by the report that Government forces are awaiting the erection of defense fortifications before pursuing their attack.

In the battle of Chinikoulu, hand-to-hand fighting took place and casualties were heavy on both sides, the Ta Kung Pao said. The paper added that an airfield has been constructed at Chenhopa and a large quantity of petrol and explosives has been transported to Yuehtsun. "Heavy bombing operations will soon take place," the paper opined.

U.S. Corporate Earnings Reach Record Highs

AMERICAN corporate profits in 1946 reached and passed the high earnings of 1945, when profits after taxes amounted to US$12,000,000,000. as compared to the previous peak earnings of US$9,950,000,000 in 1943 and US$8,340,000,000 in 1929. These are the earnings, compiled on the data pertaining to the operation of the larger manufacturing, service, and sales corporations, and excluding the smaller firms on whose earnings no details are yet known.

Among the major reasons for this tremendous increase in corporate earnings, in spite of the strikes and in some cases shortage of materials, are the elimination of the wartime excess profits tax and the backlog of wartime demand.

A group of 350 manufacturers in reporting their nine-month earnings revealed that these were 12 percent above the first nine months of 1945, while in the July to September quarter of 1946, earnings of these corporations jumped to 70 percent above the corresponding period of 1945.

At the top of the earning scale stand trading concerns, manufacturers of non-durables and iron and steel. At the other end of the scale stand railroads, automobiles and electrical equipment plants, with minus earnings, compared to last year.

As in trade so in manufacturing, the basic trend was higher sales, lower taxes, price advances outdistancing wage increases, cost reductions through record output and little reconversion or strike trouble.

What Chinese Papers Say...

THAT almost trite subject, the resumption of peace negotiations between the Kuomintang and Communist Party, was again taken up by editors of the Chinese press here last week, and their opinions were about evenly divided between skepticism and renewed hope.

* * *

PEACE

It was decided to hold an inter-party conference, and the cooperation of other parties and groups will again have to be enlisted, the *Ta Kung Pao* said in two lengthy editorials on the subject. The proposed roundtable conference will probably be like the PCC, but what has now become of the PCC? the independent paper asked skeptically.

The KMT and CP are the two responsible principals in the solution of the deadlock, it said, adding that if neither party shows the required amount of sincerity the same old story and failure will be repeated all over again.

In view of what has happened in the past, the KMT and CP must first of all be "mentally prepared," the *Ta Tung Pao* said. The paper suggested (1) minimum sincerity required, and (2) strong self-confidence.

Concluding, the paper said the KMT has often reiterated its "readiness to settle the disputes by political means," and this was reaffirmed by President Chiang on New Year's Day in his statement to the nation. "Since this is the case, the KMT should manifest its sincerity by deeds. And, as for the Communists, they too should be thinking about the matter seriously by this time when the whole nation is crying for peace and order," the paper said.

The official *Chung Yang Yih Pao* jubilantly declared, "The decision of the government . . . . is not only a concrete proof of the government's sincere desire for the resumption of negotiations, but also a prelude to the restoration of peace."

"However, resumption of negotiations and restoration of peace certainly cannot be brought about by the efforts of the government alone, but must be achieved through the concerted efforts of all parties concerned," the KMT organ declared.

"What we are eagerly looking forward to is the reaction of the Communists," the paper announced, and hoped the Communists will "indicate accentance" of the government's proposal and welcome General Chang Chih-chung's trip to Yenan.

However, the *Chung Yang Jih Pao* warned against possible "Communist misinterpretation of the government's sincerity as indication that it is forced to sue for peace, nor should it be regarded as a peace drive that is political in character.

"After studying the government's peace proposal, we dare not be optimistic in the least about the future of the peace talks," the *Wen Wei Pao* declared.

Stressing that the Communists repeatedly had insisted upon observance of the PCC agreement and restoration of the military status quo of January 13, 1946, the liberal paper charged that the government "has given no consideration at all to these two points." The paper further said that the present proposal is (1) designed to make the "Communists capitulate," and (2) "probably represents the greatest concession the government is prepared to make."

The *Wen Wei Pao* infers that the first point provides for the two opposing armies to remain in their present positions, and for reorganization of these forces and also the restoration of communication lines, as agreed upon last June. The second point, in the paper's view, proposes the establishment of "coalition provincial government in provinces where there are Communist troops."

The paper does not think that there is even a possibility of the proposal which "gives the greatest concessions" being accepted by the Communists.

In the event the Communists should cease to insist upon the carrying out of the PCC agreements, and should accept instead the proposal on "coalition provincial governments," they would be accused of "dividing the spoils with the Kuomintang," the *Wen Wei Pao* declared.

The Chung *Hua Shih Pao*, organ of the Young China Party, believed the Communists "will not trust the Kuomintang," because it has always been their policy "to preserve their military strength, which will enable them to take the initiative where and when necessary."

Peace negotiations, however, can be resumed, the paper said, because "time is what the Chinese Communists now need," and the resumption of talks will give them the required time. The paper thought the Kuomintang must first of all win the confidence of the Communists before any definite results can be obtained.

The *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, organ of the Chinese Army, said the proposed peace negotiations will be different from all previous ones because the third parties which are to attend the conference will be the Young China and the Democratic Socialist Parties, and not the Democratic League, which "now exists in name only."

The second reason it is different is that it will be a meeting to discuss ways and means to "execute the various agreements that have already been reached." The army paper thought the Constitution "must not be tampered with."

Rape Case Court Martial Starts In Peiping

THE now notorious Christmas Eve Peiping rape case, involving an American Marine and a Chinese Peita University girl student was heard last week before a Navy General court martial in Peiping.

The agitation which arose in major Chinese cities when the news first came continued in subdued but forceful tones and the students at a press conference at the Chinan University here served notice that they would try to extend the movement against "U.S. forces' brutality" throughout China, unless the U.S. withdrew its troops from the country.

At the opening hearing, the accused, Corporal William Pierson, 23, was called forth for identification and to plead on the five charges—rape, assault with intent of rape, fornication, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals. To the third charge Cpl. Pierson answered "nolle contendere," signifying a tacit admission of guilt.

Witnesses Called

Seven Chinese witnesses declared that they did not recognize the accused owing to the darkness at the Polo Grounds, where the alleged rape occurred. One of the witnesses, a Chinese constable, said he saw the couple on the ground, but added that the girl only cried but did not call for help. The other witnesses testified to the location of the alleged rape.

Dr. Wang Ho-cheng, Peiping Municipal Police doctor, who examined the girl was undetermined as to whether or not a struggle had occurred.

Miss Shen Chung, 19-year-old university student, took the stand and described in detail her struggle with two Marines, one of whom, she said, held her legs while, she alleged, Pierson raped her twice.

Press Militant

The North China press, led by the *Ta Kung Pao*, opened up an editorial broadside against the accused, and charged Dr. Wang with partiality for not stating definitely that rape had taken place, although he had admitted the possibility of such an act.

The *Ta Kung Pao*, in particular, wrote: "Corporal Pierson's tacit admission that he committed fornication with Miss Shen by his plea of 'nolle contendere' is an insult to the Chinese nation."

* * *

On Wednesday, the court martial convicted Pierson of rape, acquitted him of two other charges and announced that the remaining two charges had been dropped. The conviction carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, but Pierson's sentence will not be announced until it has been approved by Major General S. L. Howard and the case reviewed by the Navy Department's Chief Judge Advocate in Washington.

Events In Brief

The Executive Headquarters in Peiping will be liquidated beginning the second half of February, the *United Press* said last week, quoting "a high authoritative source." It will be the signal for the final formal cracking up of China's peace fabric, the news agency added.

* * *

Nanking's rejection of a Communist demand for a five-month postponement of the final closing of the Yellow River dykes threatened to mar the chances for resumption of peace talks, *UP* forecast last week. The disputed plan if realized would divert the river into its old channel running through Red-held Shantung.

* * *

First evidence of additional safety precautions on China's airlines since the disastrous Christmas crashes was seen last week when three CNAC planes left Peiping with parachutes installed for passengers and crew, the *Ta Kung Pao* reported.

* * *

Violent eruption of the Mayon Volcano on southern Luzon last week sent 6,000 persons fleeing from their homes as columns of sulphuric clouds rose 10,000 feet above the peak, *AP* said.

* * *

The compromise plan to unify the U.S. Army and Navy was endorsed by the heads of the two services and pronounced by President Truman last week, *AP* reported. A number of Congressmen predicted its early passage into law, it added.

* * *

Cold gales threw north Atlantic shipping far off schedule as rain and sleet closed in to ground virtually all airlines in the New York area last week, *UP* said. The giant lines Queen Elizabeth was reported bucking 60-foot waves and was expected to arrive at New York 24 hours late.

* * *

Informed sources in Washington revealed that the United States may refuse to ratify the Potsdam decision transferring 40,000 square miles of eastern German territory to Poland, *UP* said last week. Both Britain and America have stressed that the decision was "tentative."

* * *

China and Argentina will soon conclude a new treaty of commerce as negotiations between representatives of the two governments at Nanking are putting the finishing touches to the proposed pact, *Central News* reported last week.

* * *

Another 100 prisoners charged with minor offenses were released on bail by the Shanghai District Court last week following the official report from Nanking of the proclamation of a general amnesty by the government. Many more are expected to be released from jails and detention houses throughout the country.

* * *

Approximately 400 persons were believed to have lost their lives last week when the steamer Chi Kiang, carrying more than 1,000 passengers, collided with a steel lighter under tow and sank in the Whangpoo River. Investigation into the causes of the collision has begun, and steps will be taken to prevent similar mishaps, a Ministry of Communications official said.

Who's Who in China

FU CHIN-PO, better known as Philip Fugh, born at Peiping in October, 1902; received early education at National Peking University; served as public relations adviser to President of Yenching University after graduation, then as

Philip Fugh

（傅 涇 波）

secretary-general of Chinese Cultural and Economic Institute, 1932-4; higher adviser to North China Political Council, 1934-7; commissioned by the Generalissimo for special service in North China, 1937-41; confined to residence by Japanese, 1941-5; deputy-director, Peiping office of the Executive Yuan, 1945-6; now personal adviser to U.S. Ambassador Dr. Leighton Stuart; address: c/o American Embassy, Nanking.

BRIG. GEN. WOOD S. KING, former cavalry regiment commander, who was decorated by the Chinese government for his work as military advisor to the Chinese armies in 1944, died at the age of 46 on January 17 in Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

ADMIRAL RICHARD BYRD's exploratory expedition has arrived at Little America after a 54-day 10,000-mile voyage to the northern edge of the icy cap of the South Pole.

* * *

O. K. YUI, Minister of Finance, told a resident committee meeting of the People's Political Council that the government would hold to the prevailing exchange rate of CNC$3,350 to US$1. He feared that a change would only precipitate an upward move in prices. He emphasized that a balance of government revenues and expenditures is the only solution to the currency problem.

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People In The News

GEN. CHOU EN-LAI issued a statement in Yenan requesting UNRRA to prevail upon the National Government not to seal the Yellow River dyke until the 600,000 residents along the old river bed can be moved. He called upon UNRRA to cease all relief given the Central Government if the latter does not agree. Observers point out that the results of closing the dykes will leave UNRRA, and indirectly the U.S., open to new charges of backing the Nationalists.

* * *

P. S. MENON, Agent-General of the Government of India in China, has been appointed India's first Ambassador to China.

* * *

LORD McGOWAN, Imperial Chemical Industries chairman, published an article entitled "Problems that China Must Solve" in the January issue of "Great Britain and the East." He said that China has suffered more than any other country from the effects of the war, commenting in detail upon her present economic difficulties. "While there is no occasion for undue optimism, there is equally no occasion for despair and I feel sure that Great Britain with her long-standing friendship for China will do her best to lift that country out of the chaos which prevails today."

* * *

HERMAN EUGENE TALMADGE, son of Georgia's negro-baiting reactionary Gene Talmadge, has been elected in an unprecedented move by the State Legislature to take his late father's place as governor. Outgoing Governor Ellis Arnall, who leads the State Democratic wing opposed to the reactionaries, refused to recognize the younger Talmadge's claims. Fisticuffs among their followers and violence resulted when Talmadge broke into the State House. Arnall called his opponent the "pretender."

* * *

ALEXANDER BOGOMOLOV, Soviet Ambassador to France, left Paris for Moscow last week. His departure gave rise to considerable speculation.

* * *

JOHN H. SNYDER, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, enumerated in his annual report the objectives of U.S. foreign fiscal policy during the 1946 fiscal year. They were financial aid to war-devastated countries, expansion of world trade on a multilateral basis and promotion of world monetary stability. These objectives were pursued through participation in international relief agencies and direct financial aid. During 1946 the U.S. paid its quota to the International Monetary fund and about US$159,000,000 of its subscription to the International Bank.

* * *

PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK may head the constitution enforcement committee which will be set up shortly. The committee is to supervise the government's enforcement of the constitution. Its vice-chairmen will include members of the different parties that participated in the assembly.

* * *

JOHN JACOB SMERTENKO, Vice President of the American League for a Free Palestine, violently protested his deportation from England as "censorship and tyranny." Smertenko had made an unauthorized landing in England only to spend the night in jail and reembark the next day. He remarked: "In this sort of censorship the first step is to exclude an alien who criticizes British policy. The next step is to exclude the native who criticizes British policy."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

China's Citizenry

THUNDER OUT OF CHINA *by Theodore H. White and Annalee Jacoby. New York: William Sloane Associates, Inc.*, 1946. 331 *pp.*, US$3.00. *Reviewed by John Perkins.*

JOE Stilwell's single-minded aim to defeat the Japanese in China brought him in conflict with Chiang Kai-shek. The Chinese leader's heart was more in the fighting against the Chinese Communists, whose effective leadership had rallied Chinese peasantry to the banner of anti-Japanese resistance over wide stretches of the country.

When Pearl Harbor drew the United States and other Far Eastern powers into the war, the Kuomintang breathed a sigh of relief. What was the beginning of an epic struggle in the Pacific was a virtual armistice to the rulers of Kuomintang China. Political chicanery and corruption already held root in the makeshift capital of Chungking. Now, complete decay set in. The four-legged stool of power—Kuomintang bureaucracy, Kuomintang army, landed gentry and coastal businessmen—was tottering precariously.

It hung on because its political opposition was too busy fighting the Japanese. And because the bulk of the war effort rested on the broad shoulders of the enduring Chinese peasant. Also, because the mighty United States lent aid.

• • •

The anti-Japanese war of resistance in China was started by its people. The war carried with it seeds of liberation for these millions of peasants—from feudalism, and from its prop: imperialism.

The people sensed the implications of their struggle. It was they, under the political leadership of China's democratic elements, who forced the war on Chiang Kai-shek. He made an embattled stand. But as the years went by, and the Chinese Communist Party spread its influence throughout the vast farming areas of North China, "the government spent its resources not on resistance to Japan but on a Communist witch-hunt."

America's ambassador in China, Patrick J. Hurley, who replaced Charles E. Gauss when the Chiang-Stilwell conflict came to a head, was nicknamed "the Second Big Wind." He was an ill wind and he blew no good. He suppressed reports to the State Department critical of the Chiang Government. He, also, was a Red-baiter. He acted as though the Kuomintang was China, not a one-party Chinese dictatorship.

He drew up a solution of the Kuomintang-Communist deadlock, and this plan held real promise of democracy. Then he scrapped it by turning around and throwing the full weight of his support to Chiang. After V-J Day, United States marines, the Kuomintang, Japanese troops and their Chinese marionettes jointly guarded the railways against the Chinese anti-Japanese partisans. American intervention—armed forces and military supplies—acted in behalf of Chiang's regime and facilitated his war against Chinese democracy.

For the first time in the history of China, however, there are areas where the Chinese peasant has become a free citizen. These are the Communist areas.

"The entire Communist political thesis could be reduced to a single paragraph: If you take a peasant who has been swindled, beaten, and kicked about for all his waking days (and this he was, by the Kuomintang, the authors show) and whose father has transmitted to him an emotion of bitterness reaching back for generations—if you take such a peasant, treat him like a man, ask his opinion, let him vote for a local government, let him organize his own police and gendarmes, decide on his own taxes, and vote himself a reduction in rent and interest—if you do all that, the peasant becomes a man who has something to fight for."

• • •

Theodore White and Annalee Jacoby, who reported the above in "Thunder Out of China," are not Communists. Their comments and discourses do not carry the slightest tinge of sympathy for Marxism. Much of their reasoning, philosophically and emotionally, is anti-Marxist. But they show a deep compassion for the people of China, and their sympathies materialize in an objectively-handled compilation of facts. They are good reporters.

• • •

There are two standards of criticism: the literary, and the political.

Stylistically, Authors White and Jacoby show a flagrant lack of restraint. Their efforts to transmit effect and smoothness transgress into the opposite: a cumbersome structure of bombastic detail which, at times, makes distressing reading.

Politically, however, the authors raise the curtain on much that is noteworthy in the Chinese scene.

Critics seek perfection in an adequate blend of form and content, and rightly so. White and Jacoby did not succeed in achieving this blend of perfection. But their good reporting, their truthful depiction of facts, their objective handling of the Chinese scene gives them a claim to the gratitude of those people who seek the truth.

The thunder of their title is the thunder of social storms brewing within the society of China's toiling millions. It is a clarion-clear prophesy of change — in China, in India, in Indonesia, in the whole of Asia.

The authors seek, unsuccessfully perhaps, a solution to the rivalry in China between the United States and the Soviet Union. In this they do not err, however, that an independent, democratic China is best suited to minimize this rivalry.

China Parallel

THE SOVIET FAR EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA *by William Mandel, Research Associate, American Russian Institute. I. P. R. Inquiry Series. Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York*, 1944. 129 *pages, appendices, and index*, US$2.50. *Reviewed by D. R.*

ONE thinks inevitably of China's problems when one gives attention to other parts of Asia. Speaking of Uzbekistan, one of the four Soviet republics of Central Asia, William Mandel, author of the book under review, writes: "Here is a nation that a generation ago was as retarded in its development as any in Asia. Yet, given political and social equality, given national statehood, above all, given the unstinted material aid of a non-Asiatic people in trained manpower and the means of modern economy and culture, it has closed the gap between the Middle Ages and the 20th century in 20 years."

China's problem is not medievalism but the adjustment of political thinking

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to new industrial conditions already existent. Can the necessary leadership be secured from her own people under the principles of political democracy? Who can doubt it, if the faith in political democracy is real. But such a faith is not fearful of its own ability to survive, it respects free opinion and discussion, it invites and does not suppress criticism, it builds upon the persistent adjustment of differences.

Mr. Mandel's book is one of the I. P. R. Inquiry Series, the purpose of which is to present impartial analysis of the economic, cultural and political situation in the Pacific area. Insofar as one can find unbiased material he will find it in these publications. This particular book gives 45 pages to Soviet Central Asia, twice as many to the Soviet Far East. In the Soviet Far East, also, it is shown that great changes have taken place.

How far have they been a natural development, how far a consequence of ideology and of empire? The two influences are closely interwoven. On the one hand, the Soviet Far East has become regionally independent and self-contained. During the war, for example, the Trans-Siberian Railway was used mainly for a westward flow of supplies and men. On the other hand, Mandel remarks that the Soviet Far Eastern area is more closely knit to the mother country than ever before. "What the Soviet Far East is today is understandable only in terms of Moscow's view of the Pacific in its bearing upon the future of the USSR as a whole."

In this connection it is pertinent to quote a passage from the author's preface, written in May, 1943, with which the Russian action, after V-J Day, of stripping Manchurian industrial plants of their machinery is quite in keeping:

> "The Soviet Union looks forward to a brisk and mutually beneficial trade with China and other countries of the Pacific after the war, with Soviet exports of industrial machinery playing an important role in Asiatic reconstruction. Today these thoughts undoubtedly occupy a definitely secondary place in Soviet planning for the Far East. But they are there, and, what is more important, the basis of the industrial plant and transportation system which will make them a reality is there."

There is considerable statistical material in this book, including a six-page table in the appendix listing all the important construction projects of the Soviet Far East under the second five-year plan, 1933-1937; and there are a number of fairly long quotations from *Pravda* and other Soviet publications to illustrate Soviet policy. Finally, there are maps in black and white, such as are quite indispensable to any such source of material.

Jewish Problem

THIEVES IN THE NIGHT *by Arthur Koestler. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York,* 1946. 357 *pp.*, US$2.75. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

TO achieve an effective piece of propaganda which is at the same time successful from the literary point of view is no mean accomplishment. Mr. Koestler is quite a craftsman. Neither rabble-rouser nor sentimentalist, he has handled a touchy and timely subject in a temperate and thoughtful manner.

This is a novel dealing with the founding of a Jewish Commune in Palestine. The central figure is an English Jew who has turned, voluntarily if not without reservations, to share the fate of his father's people. He is drawn eventually into the ranks of the terrorists, while still retaining his position in the peaceful Commune.

"It's a very thorough work. Just look at those footnotes."

—Collier's

Perhaps the book's main significance is in the apologia for the terrorist movement. The theory expounded is that the Jews have accomplished nothing by pacific means; that the only way in which they can hope to gain anything more than sympathy is by a show of force. Joseph is firmly convinced that the British intend to sell the Jews in Palestine down the river; that British sympathies are with the Arabs. Yet his views are tempered by his English background, which keeps him from fanaticism or complete self-identification with the Hebrew nation. He retains throughout the subjective point of view of an outsider while participating actively in the struggle.

Possibly the temperate, coldly analytical point of view with which the author endows the leaders of the terrorist movement is slightly inaccurate. While he by no means implies that life in the Communes is ideal, it is likely that he has minimized friction and petty differences. In his effort to present his point he has doubtless burlesqued the characters of his antagonists, British and Arab. Nevertheless, he has presented his point convincingly.

Mr. Koestler has considerable powers of description. He is extremely sensitive to atmosphere. The following description of Tel Aviv is one of the more effective passages:

> "....This cheap and lurid Levantine fair had ceased to be the pioneer town he had known and loved. One noisy cafe followed the other with flashy decorations, dance parquets and microphones and blaring loud-speakers through which crooners from the suburbs of Bucharest and aged artistes from Salonica poured out their Hebrew imitations of American imitations of Cuban serenades. There were beauty parlors and antique shops and interior decoration shops; and in the harsh white blaze of the sun it all looked like a noontide spook—the oppressive dream of a sybarite who has overeaten at lunch.
>
> "This was the newest quarter of the town, built since the recent immigration from Germany and Central Europe had started, and the stucco idyll of the older parts had been defeated by the aggressive cubism of the functional style. The houses here looked like rows of battleships in concrete; they had flat oval terraces with parapets jutting out like conning towers, and they all seemed to shoot at each other. The streets had no skyline and no perspective; the eye jumped restlessly along the jagged, disconnected contours without ever coming to rest."

Mr. Koestler has managed nicely to avoid the extravagance of a man with a cause. Curiously, this book gives in many respects the effect of dispassionate journalism, in spite of the subjective tone of many of the passages.

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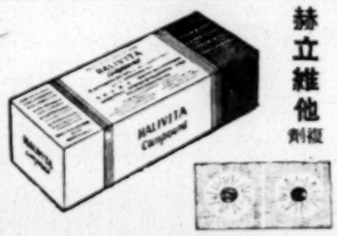

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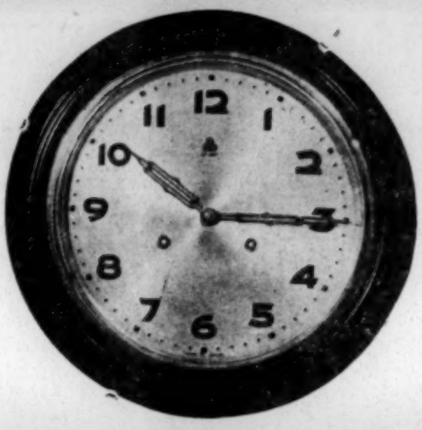

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I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.
7.00	8.30	9.00	11.00	12.30	13.30	21.50	23.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI 北站 NORTH A	14.45	16.25	17.10	19.30	21.35	22.45	6.35	8.00
		10.16	12.14	13.48		23.23		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D		15.24	16.05	18.15			5.28	
8.41	10.09	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	15.19	17.29	19.42	21.06	4.39	5.39
8.48	10.14	11.06	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	15.09	17.21	19.34	20.58	4.32	5.19
9.36	11.05	11.54	13.55	15.25	16.14	1.22	2.08	A 無錫 WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	14.10	16.27	18.45	20.10	3.39	4.26
9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	D 無錫 WUSIH A	12.04	13.18		16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19
10.31		12.59	15.01		17.09	2.27	3.13	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22		15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30
10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	11.06	12.09		15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20
11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	A 丹陽 TANYANG D		11.09		14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03
11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	D 丹陽 TANYANG A		11.05		13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00
12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28		13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07
12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	D 西站 WEST A	9.24	10.21		12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00
13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	↓ A 南京 NANKING D	8.00	9.00		11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00

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SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.
WUSIH	無錫	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.
NANKING	南京	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.

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TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	車次 TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	站名 STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III, IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.09	16.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A 嘉興 KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D 嘉興 KASHING A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D 峽石 YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	↓ A 杭州 HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 21, & 22 not included.)

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.
KASHING	嘉興	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.
YEHZAH	峽石	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.

京滬區鉄路管理局

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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